

THE  
Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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If effected		Original Benefit.	Additions vested.	Accumulated Sum at 1st March, 1850.
In year of the Society	On or before 1st March			
1	1832	£ 1,000	£ s. d. 429 4 4	£ s. d. 1,429 4 4
2	1833	1,000	465 8 0	1,465 8 0
3	1834	1,000	381 11 6	1,381 11 6
4	1835	1,000	357 15 2	1,357 15 2
5	1836	1,000	333 18 9	1,333 18 9
6	1837	1,000	303 7 6	1,303 7 6
7	1838	1,000	280 18 1	1,280 18 1
8	1839	1,000	254 8 8	1,254 8 8
9	1840	1,000	229 12 0	1,229 12 0
10	1841	1,000	208 8 0	1,208 8 0
11	1842	1,000	187 4 0	1,187 4 0
12	1843	1,000	160 0 0	1,160 0 0
13	1844	1,000	140 0 0	1,140 0 0
14	1845	1,000	120 0 0	1,120 0 0

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The immense variety of **TEAS** now imported into this country demands the most scrutinizing caution. In this we have considerable advantages, as from the extent of our trade we are enabled to employ a qualified and experienced person, whose sole duty is that of carefully selecting, tasting, and appropriating Teas for consumption.

The following are our present quotations:—

BLACK TEAS.		GREEN TEA.	
Common Tea	2 8	Common Green	3 0
(The duty on all being 2s. 2d., renders comment on the quality of this Tea unnecessary.)		Young Hyson	3 4
Sound Congou Tea	3 0	(This will mix with the 2s. Black.)	
(A good useful Tea for economical and large consumers.)		Fine Young Hyson	3 8
Strong Congou Tea	3 4	(We recommend this with the 3s. 4d. black.)	
(A Tea very much approved of.)		Superior Young Hyson	4 0
Fine Souchong Tea	3 8	Fine Hyson	4 0
(Pekoe flavoured. Strongly recommended.)		Gunpowder Tea	4 4
Fine Pekoe Souchong	4 0	The Finest Young Hyson	5 0
(This Tea is more in repute than any other; it is a very superior Tea.)		(This is fit for any use.)	
Finest Pekoe Souchong	4 4	Fine Shot Gunpowder	6 0
(This is a high-class Tea.)		The Finest Gunpowder Imported	7 0
Finest Lapsang Souchong	5 0		
This is a rare Tea, very scarce, of an extraordinary flavour.)			

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	s. d.
Fine Ceylon Coffee	1 0
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Finest Java Coffee (superior Coffee)	1 4
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Finest Mocha Coffee	1 8

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**NOTE.**—Teas are delivered CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of England, when the quantity ordered exceeds six pounds; but the carriage of Coffee is not paid, unless accompanied by Tea.

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Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	£ s. d.
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished	2 12 0
Set of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating	0 14 0
Solid rosewood cabriolet drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing	5 5 0
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing	0 18 0
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	4 17 0
Rosewood couch to match	0 13 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth	4 0 0
Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	3 13 6
Four-foot solid mahogany lute table, French polished	6 6 6
Four-foot solid mahogany lute table, with star top (very elegant)	2 12 0
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles	4 14 0
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 Dromana, Capouquin, County Waterford.  
 February 15, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—I have derived much benefit from the use of the 'Revalenta Food.' It is only due to the public and to yourselves to state, that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.

"I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
 "STUART DE DECIES."

"4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, Oct. 2, 1848.  
 "Twenty-seven years' dyspepsia, from which I had suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by your excellent Revalenta Arabica Food in six weeks' time, &c. &c.  
 "PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain Royal Navy."

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth, Aug. 17, 1849.  
 "Dear Sir,—I will thank you to send me, on receipt of this, two ten-pound canisters of your Revalenta Arabica Food. I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,  
 "THOMAS KING, Major-General."

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.  
 "Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, County Cork,  
 "August 22, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too favourably of the Revalenta Arabica.  
 "ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

"King's College, Cambridge, October 15, 1849.

"I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, except a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and even quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life. About sixty years ago I had a fall from my horse; hemiplegia was the consequence; my left arm and leg were paralyzed, also my left eyelid, and the eye was displaced. From 1789 these dilapidations have resisted all remedies, until now, at the age of 85, by two years' use of your delicious Breakfast Food, my left arm and leg have been rendered as useful to me as the right, and the left eyelid restored to health—the eye so much so, that it requires no spectacles, &c. I deem this extraordinary cure of much importance to sufferers at large, and consider it my duty to place the above details at your disposal in any way you think will promote the welfare of others. Faithfully,  
 "WILLIAM HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"Winslow, Bucks, January 29, 1848.

"I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others functional disorders.

"Rev. CHARLES KER."

"Royal Hotel, St. Heliers, Jersey, Nov. 5, 1849.

"My dear Sir,—It is not to be told all the benefit your food has been to me; and my little son cries for a saucer of it every morning—he never wanted a doctor since it came into the house. I consider you a blessing to society at large.

"Most faithfully yours,  
 "WALTER KEATING."

"21, Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, London,  
 "November 23, 1849.

"Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant."

"50, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1847.

"Dear Sir,—I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Arabica."

"A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 9, 1847.

"—For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily. . . . Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude. I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your food, &c. &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours truly,  
 "Rev. THOMAS MINSTER,  
 "Of Farley Tyas, Yorkshire."

"12, Patrick-street, Cork, 4mo. 4th, 1849.

"Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabia Food to a girl of fifteen, who during the last seven years had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your food vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully.  
 "WILLIAM MARTIN."

"Devon-cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the emetics, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.  
 "THOS. WOODHOUSE."

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton, Nov. 8, 1848.

"All that I had suffered from for twenty-five years, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, seems to vanish under the influence of Revalenta. I enjoy sound and refreshing sleep, which, until now, I could not procure. Nervousness is passing away rapidly, and I am much more calm and collected in everything I do, and it has quite sweetened my poor temper. It now affords me pleasure to do for others what, before, I did not dare to do for nervous irritation, &c.  
 "W. R. REEVES."

In canisters weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lb. at 4s. 6d.; of 5lb. at 11s.; 12lb. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lb., 33s.; and 5lb., 22s.; suitably packed for all climates. 12lb. and 10lb. canisters forwarded by DU BARRY and CO., on receipt of Post-office or bankers' orders (carriage free), to any town or railway station connected by rail with London.

Agents in London:—Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 189 and 183, Piccadilly; Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; also at 4, Cheapside; 60, Gracechurch-street; 109 and 451, Strand; 49, Bishopsgate-street Within; 63, and 150, Oxford-street; Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, Sutton, Newberry, Sangar, Evans, Hannay, and through all respectable tea-dealers, grocers, Italian warehouses, booksellers, druggists, chemists, and medicine vendors in town and country.

Testimonials of cures of other complaints sent gratis.  
**CAUTION.**—The name of Messrs. DU BARRY'S invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated that individuals cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. DU BARRY'S address, 127, New Bond-street London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by superstitious compound of peas, beans, lentils, Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, NO. 243.]

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE FOX WHO LOST HIS TAIL.

A WEEKLY contemporary, whom rumour has stated to be in a decline so dangerous as to require a consultation of physicians, is employing his powers and influence in prescribing for the revival of the Baptist body. Having recently altered his own course in regard to the Anti-state-church Association, and thereby rendered himself conspicuous, he is desirous of companionship, and accordingly advertises for a few partners. The support of the Association, he says, and says truly, rests very much on the Baptists. They are, perhaps, more unanimous, more hearty, and more staunch, in their adherence to the Anti-state-church movement, than any other denomination, regarded as a whole. Hence, to detach them from it *en masse* would inflict upon it "a heavy blow, and sore discouragement." Our contemporary, whose courage resembles that of Lord John Russell, of whom Sydney Smith wittily observed that he would be ready at a moment's notice to take the command of the Channel fleet, or perform an operation for the stone, ventures upon an attempt to lure back his "brethren and fathers, beloved and honoured," to the position upon which, only a few months ago, he himself made a somewhat hurried and undignified retreat. In a word, the fox who has lost his tail, wishes to persuade all others that tails are useless, and even mischievous incumbrances.

We should not have deemed the matter worth notice, but that, in the dearth of other ecclesiastical topics, this will serve as a peg upon which to hang a remark or two, worth consideration. To do justice to our contemporary, we must congratulate him upon the improvement of his tone, and are ready to admit the gravity of much of his matter. But his logic is so curious, and the use he has made of his facts so foreign to their nature, that we cannot resist the temptation to indulge in laughter. Goodwin Sands, we believe, have been thought to be caused by Tenterden steeple. Some folks account for the misfortunes which have overwhelmed them, by tracing them to the commencement of some important enterprise on a Friday. Owen Glendower tells Hotspur that at his birth, "the heavens were full of fiery shapes and burning cressets," and would fain have persuaded the young Percy that Nature was in a fright because he had come into the world. Nay! we have heard men maintain, as a tenable position, that it rained on such and such days, because they left their umbrellas at home. *Post hoc* and *propter hoc* are often very amusingly confounded—and men in all times have shown a remarkable tendency to look at coincidences as cause and effect. So it is with the organ adverted to. Its reasoning is of the funniest order, and yet conducted from premiss to conclusion with imperturbable solemnity.

To extract the article into our own columns is forbidden by its length—to curtail it would spoil its effect. We must, therefore, briefly describe it. In the opening paragraph some reasons are given

for selecting the Baptist body as requiring a stirring address on their religious state, prominent amongst which is the fact that they zealously uphold the British Anti-state-church Association. A column or two is then devoted to a diagnosis of their spiritual ailment, drawn from admissions made in their own denominational documents. The case, thus far, is certainly a serious one—to be pondered in a truthful and prayerful spirit by good men of all sects. But here, so far as this article is concerned, food for *grave* reflection is exhausted. The exposition of symptoms of disease is followed by what is obviously designed to account for it. This consists in a string of letters, the productions of certain Independent ministers and others, written last April, and expressing unmitigated enmity to the Anti-state-church Association. The names of the writers are not given, and assuredly they are not needed. Their opinions will go for what they are worth; and, if judged of by the reasoning which accompanies them, that is not much. Well, the position is then assumed as triumphantly proved that spiritual languor amongst the Baptists is accounted for by their zeal in behalf of the Anti-state-church Association. After this come a few statistics, showing that the Establishment has been making head during the last ten years—that benefices are multiplied—non-residence greatly diminished—more curates employed, and better stipends given them. All this is set down as the result of making a "direct attack" on the State Church. The practical conclusion is obvious—abandon the Anti-state-church Association—confine your efforts to evangelization—and you will better your own position, and more speedily effect the separation of Church and State, which you profess to have at heart.

It is not our purpose, as we have already stated, to deal with this appeal to the Baptist body as one requiring a grave reply. The facts stated are weighty enough, but the inferences are ridiculous. Take, for example, the statistics of Church extension. They are supposed to show, as clearly as figures can, the mischievous results produced by anti-state-church agitation. And yet, every one of them is the gradual product of laws enacted by Parliament before the Association came into existence. But even if it were otherwise, what then? If, by meddling with a crying evil, the first effect is to stir up slumbering zeal in its behalf, and to convert indifference into hot partizanship, there is no room for surprise, and much less for an abandonment of duty. For our own part, we can refer back to what we long since put on record, in proof of the statement, that we are not taken unawares by such a result. We predicted it as not only possible, but probable. We insisted upon the propriety of taking it into account. Nay! more, we believe that something far more formidable, and far more likely to put faith and patience to the test, has yet to come—and will come, not, as those noticed by our contemporary have done, from legislative provision, but as the genuine consequence of a telling agitation. But are we, therefore, to infer that to go forward is folly—to retreat is supreme wisdom? Does such reasoning come of faith in truth, or trust in God? When men assume to prescribe for a revival of religious prosperity, these are elements which ought not to be lost sight of.

The "brethren and fathers, beloved and honoured," of the Baptist body, are reasoned with just as though they had given up to a great extent the work of preaching the gospel, and had concentrated all their efforts, of late years, on a "direct attack" on the Establishment. A stranger would legitimately infer, from the structure and tone of the article, that evangelization was regarded by them as a very secondary work, and that agitation against State-churchism absorbed the greater portion of their time, their anxiety, their labour, and their sacrifices. Pooh, pooh! Why, not one in a thousand of them gives up one-half so much of his energy to these subsidiary questions, as does our contemporary himself who counsels them to withdraw wholly, for religion's sake, from such secular pursuits. Will not the Baptist "brethren and

fathers" be tempted to say, "Set us the example you preach?" But waiving this appropriate retort, what, let us ask, would our contemporary reply, if Independents were addressed by a Baptist to this effect?—"Your churches are anything but flourishing, even judging of their condition from your own authenticated documents—you regard the work of Education as the special and urgent duty of this age—but it can be proved that whilst you have been building schools, ignorance and crime have been gaining upon you—give up, therefore, your vain project to which you have attached so much importance, and betake yourselves to your proper work of preaching the gospel." And yet this strain would be quite as pertinent, and quite as impertinent, as the other.

The fox without a tail is eloquent on the uselessness of tails. But it won't do. The more serious the expostulation, the greater is the difficulty of refraining from mirth. The "brethren and fathers, beloved and honoured," will, no doubt, take the advice tendered to them—into consideration—and what is on the face of it, so well meant, will be equally well received. But, we opine that tail-cutting will not become general at any man's summons; or, in other words, that Baptists will not cut their connexion with the Anti-state-church Association, and enlist under another *Banner*, until they see more substantial reason for the change than any put forward by our contemporary.

### A BATTUE IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL PRESERVES.

ON Monday, the House of Commons—which is described by the Gladstonian organ as "an assemblage of gentlemen belonging to various religious denominations, whose proper business is to make laws for the State, not to canvass the organization of the Church"—had another ecclesiastical field-day; the occasion being the discussion, in committee, of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, which, thanks to Mr. Horsman's inflexible pertinacity, has not yet fallen a victim to "this late period of the session." Having, like a relentless creditor, driven the Commission into the political Court of Bankruptcy, he now resists the granting of a certificate except on conditions; the luckless debtor, meanwhile, having to submit to all the annoyances incident to such a position. Strawberry-hill converted into an auction-mart, or the Louvre into a shooting-gallery, would but faintly represent the indignities to which the Church has been exposed by the unfortunate indiscretions of those whose business it was to keep down abuses to the point at which they would be safe. The ecclesiastical preserves, of the contents of which the public were blissfully ignorant, have been thrown open to all who could handle a gun, and, among the rest, Parliamentary sportsmen have bagged their share of the game. On Monday night the House actually satiated itself with the sport to "weariness," according to Mr. Disraeli, who suggested that it should pass to the Spirit Duties Bill as a more congenial topic; Lord John Russell enlivening members by the bad joke that "as they had been occupied all the evening with ecclesiastical affairs, he supposed they were all the more fitted on that account for the subject of spirits!"

We have not, indeed, for some time, read a Parliamentary debate more calculated to make State-churchmen uncomfortable, and that not so much on account of the proposals suggested as of the admissions made, and the freedom with which the question was handled. Members, in fact, seemed disinclined to talk with "bated breath and whispering humbleness" of the delinquencies of ecclesiastical functionaries, and resolved for once to call things by their right names, while, at the same time, those who have hitherto sought to invest Church topics with a mystic awe which should override common sense, on this occasion adopted a wonderfully meek and moderated tone. They who regard, or affect to regard the Church of England as placed far beyond all danger from sublimary legislation cannot, we think, but be a little struck at the assumption on the part of the



House of Commons of a right to deal as it will both with the political status and with the property "called," says Sir Benjamin Hall, "Church property, but which belongs to the public, and not to the bishops and clergy."

The bench of bishops, in particular, were singled out as the especial subjects of deprecatory remark. Mr. Horsman led the way by proposing that the Ecclesiastical Commission should be altogether relieved of the episcopal incubus. The bishops were largely paid for the performance of other and higher functions, and had no right to neglect them to become estate agents, with duties which they could not discharge without placing their episcopal responsibilities in abeyance. The offices of trader and teacher were incompatible, and if the clergy were not allowed to hold large farms, why should the bishops be charged with the management of vast estates? Citing the apostolic injunction to the church to choose seven men for transacting its secular business, that the twelve might give themselves "continually to prayer and to the ministry of the word," he called, and in vain, to have the passage explained away, if that were possible. Describing the character of the primitive episcopate, he adverted to its present deteriorated condition, pointing his description by boldly declaring that "he had frequently had occasion to speak strongly of the existing bishops, because he had seen them to be more than other men blind to the spiritual destitution of the people, to the present state of the Church, and opposed more than any other men to the religious instruction of the people." The office had, in fact, been degraded "to an extent that would have made the hearts of the good old fathers of the Church sink within their bosoms."

Sir Benjamin Hall furnished ample evidence in support of Mr. Horsman's assertions. He exposed the dishonesty of the return made by the Bishop of London respecting his income—enlarged upon the extravagant sums lavished on episcopal palaces, to the neglect of the working clergy—showed how little of the episcopal wealth is devoted to religious purposes, and how, under episcopal superintendence, non-residence, pluralism, and nepotism, have continued to exist undisturbed. Bishops had attended the board-sittings of the Commission only when they wanted to borrow money from its funds, and they ought now "to be dismissed from their seats as commissioners at a board which they had disgraced." We thank Sir Benjamin for his facts and his denunciations; but, at the same time, cannot forbear putting it to his conscience how, with a knowledge of the extent to which ecclesiastical property is now squandered, he could propose the clause in the Interments Bill by which Church extension was to be furthered by taxing the bodies of the dead?

To all this there was scarcely an attempted reply. Sir Robert Inglis only begged the House not to place implicit confidence in the opinions and facts of the member for Cockerham. Lord John Russell "could not agree in all the censures that had been passed on the Ecclesiastical Commissioners;" and Mr. Gladstone "believed that, in all the proceedings that took place in the Commission, the bishops and the laymen were, to use a common phrase, tarred with the same stick!"

The discussion on a subsequent proposition to restore the clause, rejected by the Lords, which abolished the distinction between the episcopal and the common fund at the disposal of the Commission, was also similarly suggestive. The proposal was, of course, opposed by Sir Robert Inglis, as postponing indefinitely the creation of additional bishoprics. Mr. Gladstone took the same view, but at the same time "objected most strenuously to any attempt to force bishops upon any places" against the wishes of the inhabitants, and thought it unfortunate that the Bishop of Manchester had been so appointed. He, too, with Mr. Horeman, was anxious that the bishops should be less absorbed in secular pursuits, and should act as "the chief pastors, and not as the monarchs of their dioceses." Lord John Russell admitted that it would not do to appoint more bishops just now, but both he and Sir Robert Inglis deprecated Mr. Gladstone's idea of separating the Episcopate from the State, and divesting it of temporal power, as endangering the union of Church and State! Mr. Sydney Herbert frankly confessed that if we were now creating a State-Church he should doubt the propriety of placing the bishops in the House of Lords; while Sir Benjamin Hall added more plainly, that as it had been shown that they could exist without being there, they should be removed altogether.

We have singled out these incidents of the debate, with the view of showing that light is breaking in even upon the House of Commons in relation to the present position of the Establishment, and also of awakening in the minds of enlightened Churchmen some sense of shame that a religious organization, so sacred in their eyes, should be made the occasion of such unseemly discussion in so uncongenial an assembly. But, as they make their bed so they must lie upon it. If they will allow worldly and political in-

fluences to predominate in the administration of the Church's affairs, they must learn to regard corruption and jobbing as the inseparable accompaniments, and must put up with remedial measures, wretchedly inadequate, and to obtain which the Church must be exposed to humiliation, and its dignitaries be covered with disgrace.

#### CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT LEAMINGTON.

On Wednesday last, July 3rd, several persons were summoned before the magistrates at Leamington, for refusal to pay church-rates. It having been understood that the parties summoned would be defended by an attorney, and that the case might occupy some time, an early hour was fixed for hearing, and the Court was crowded by a large number of persons, among whom were many Dissenters; Mr. Alfred F. Morgan, of Birmingham, solicitor, was employed on behalf of the parties summoned.

The first case called on was that of Mr. Thomas Wilcox, a draper, for payment of nine shillings. Mr. Haymes, solicitor, appeared in support of the rate, who stated that the summons had been taken out under an act which gave the magistrates jurisdiction for the recovery of church-rates under £10, except in cases where the validity was disputed. He should negative the fact of any proceedings having been taken questioning the validity of the rate, and if he succeeded in doing so, the case would come within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Richard Croydon, vestry clerk, was then examined, and produced a book wherein it was stated that a church-rate had been granted on the 14th June, 1849. Thomas Wilcox was charged in that book with two sums, amounting to nine shillings. He was present on the 10th of June, when Mr. Welch, one of the churchwardens, demanded the rate of the defendant's shopman, who refused to pay it, and it was still unpaid.

Mr. Welch, one of the churchwardens, on being called, confirmed the vestry clerk's statement as to the demand, and stated that he was not aware that any proceedings had been taken disputing the validity of the rate in the Ecclesiastical Court. On being cross-examined by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Welch said: I know the rate-book produced. Mr. Morgan: I find in this rate-book certain words interlined and crossed out; will you inform me, Mr. Welch, when and by whom these alterations were made? Mr. Haymes objected to the question, and refused to allow his client to reply to it. Mr. Morgan submitted to the magistrates that this question was not only an important one, but one that he had a perfect right to put, and applied to them to require an answer from the witness; which gave rise to a considerable discussion as to the liability of the witness to answer, when, upon his persistence in refusing to reply, in opposition to the expressed opinion of the bench in favour of the question, Mr. Morgan applied for the witness to be committed for contempt—the consideration of which question was, however, ultimately adjourned, until after the case was disposed of. The cross-examination of Mr. Welch was then continued. He stated that he believed no proceedings had taken place in the Ecclesiastical Courts, because he had received no notice: that he had made no search, nor any inquiry. He had made the demand upon the defendant's shopman, but did not see Mr. Wilcox at the time. Mr. G. A. Cundall, the other churchwarden, was called to prove that no proceedings had been taken in the Ecclesiastical Courts, but admitted, upon cross-examination, that he had made no inquiries as to the evidence of such dispute. The case for the plaintiff then closed; whereupon

Mr. Morgan submitted, with the greatest confidence, that the plaintiff must be non-suited, for the following reasons:—First, Because no proof had been offered of any notice calling any vestry meeting. Notices should have been placed on the church doors, and the placing of the notices should have been proved. Second,—Because no vestry meeting was shown to be held, and until that was shown there could be no evidence of a rate having been made at all. Third,—No rate-book had been submitted to the magistrates upon which they could act. A certain book had been produced, which the vestry clerk said was a rate-book, but which book, for all they knew, might be a fabrication, for no proof had been offered as to any of the signatures attached to it. Fourth,—The book which had been produced must not be allowed in evidence, because of erasures which have been made on the face of it. The case, as against the plaintiff, must break down, for the very witness who identified the rate-book had insulted the bench by refusing to answer a question as to that very book, which the bench had decided was a proper one, and therefore his evidence must be expunged from the case. Fifth, and lastly,—No legal demand had been made for payment of the rate. Burn's Justice laid it down, that "if any person refused to pay his rate, on being demanded by the churchwardens," a summons may issue. In this case no demand had been made, except upon a clerk; the defendant had never seen the churchwardens, and had not refused to pay.

Mr. Haymes contended that the giving of the notices was perfectly beside the question. The Bench had to decide whether the rate was good or bad on the face of it, and if it was good, it was a mere ministerial act on the part of the Bench to issue a warrant of distress.

The magistrates then retired for about a quarter of an hour, and on their return into court, Mr. Pell stated that they had given their best consideration to circumstances of the case, and that they were of the

opinion that the churchwardens had made out a sufficient case, unless the defendant could show cause for disputing the validity of the rate.

Mr. Morgan requested that his objections might be taken down by the Magistrates' Clerk, as in the event of an adverse final decision, an appeal would be made to the Quarter Sessions. Mr. Morgan then said, that before laying before the Bench the defence which he purposed to make on behalf of his client, he felt it his duty to explain—and he trusted the Bench would bear with him while he did so—the reasons which had induced his client to appear before them. The position of being dragged before a Bench of Magistrates for non-payment of so paltry a sum as 9s., was no enviable one; and he felt it due to the gentleman whom he represented, and to the opinions which that gentleman held, in common with many others, to state that it was solely because he believed, in his conscience, that church-rates were, in principle, wrong, that he appeared before them in his present character. In a court of justice he (Mr. Morgan) knew he must not long intrude upon the valuable time of the Bench by remarks only collatory bearing upon the subject before them, but he trusted the Bench would pardon his having thus far trespassed upon their attention, particularly as this fact which he had stated must be taken as an explanation of the reason why he had felt bound to avail himself of all technical and preliminary objections, which perhaps some persons may have been inclined to think vexatious, for the purpose of defeating an impost felt to be in its nature unjust. Mr. Morgan then proceeded to lay before the Bench his defence upon the merits of the case, as follows:—

1. That there was no evidence that the 14d. rate, for payment of which he was then summoned, had been carried. At the vestry meeting an amendment of a 4d. had been proposed, and a poll taken. No vestry meeting had ever afterwards been held at which the state of the poll might be declared—but the chairman had simply announced that the 14d. rate was carried, and at the same time refused to show the poll-books, though required to do so. Hence we learn the reason why the meeting and making of the rate was not proved by the other side.

2. He was instructed that considerable traffic in the letting and sale of sittings in the church was illegally carried on by private persons, and that the money so gained was applied to their private use, instead of being placed to the credit of the rate account, which would have materially reduced the amount necessary to be raised by a church-rate, if not render it entirely unnecessary.

3. In the last place—and this fact was, perhaps, the most important of the three—the rate had been raised for, and applied to, various illegal purposes clearly not within the intention of the law. After proving the manner in which certain sums of money had been expended, he should confidently submit to the Bench, that, taken in connexion with the facts which had been elicited, this was not such a case as they should venture to proceed with; but that they would dismiss the summons. It appeared—as he would prove—that £78 had been expended in improvements of the churchyard—that £60 had been expended in fencing out the churchyard; there was also an item of £20 for sundries; large sums for organist's salary, &c. &c. for gas; but the most astounding item was £130 for the purchase of cottages in the churchyard. These items were all of them illegal.

Under these circumstances, therefore, he must contend that his client was not "duly rated," as required by act of Parliament; and if, after hearing evidence, the bench thought his objections well founded, it would be their duty to dismiss the summons. Mr. Morgan then called

Mr. John Puttick, of Leamington, a draper, who said he was present at the last vestry meeting: Mr. Jones presided. I am not aware that he read any notice convening the meeting. A three-halfpenny rate was proposed, and an amendment made for a farthing rate. I believe that a farthing rate would have produced enough for carrying on the decent worship of the church. A poll was taken. The Chairman declared the result of it. We polled sixty-four more than they did, but we were told that Sturges Bourne's Act gave them the majority. When parties went to poll they were told by Mr. Croydon that they had not paid their rates, and we were denied any means of ascertaining that fact.

Colonel Russell thought that a very great objection.

Mr. Joseph Fletcher corroborated Mr. Puttick's statements. An estimate, containing the items before enumerated, was also read. Great objection was made to them at the meeting.

The magistrates then retired again for a second; and, on re-entering the court, Mr. Pell stated that the Bench had decided, that as the validity of the rate had been questioned by the defendant—and, in their opinion, upon reasonable grounds—and under the circumstance of the refusal of one of the churchwardens to answer certain questions that had been put to him, they should forbear giving judgment in the case. This announcement was received with considerable applause. Summonses against six other persons had been issued, but the hearing of their cases was adjourned for a month.

CANADIAN BISHOPS.—The Queen has been pleased to authorize the foundation of a second bishopric in Lower Canada, which will thus be divided into the two dioceses of Quebec and Montreal. Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to nominate the Rev. Francis Fulford, M.A., Minister of Curzon Chapel, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, and late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to be first Bishop of the newly-constituted see of Montreal. The present Bishop of Montreal, who now administers the undivided diocese, will henceforward bear the title of Bishop of Quebec.—Times.



**CHURCH-BAYNE.**—Copy of an account rendered to Wyatt John Pettitt, Upholsterer, of Sudbury, by the churchwardens of St. Peter's parish:—

ANDREWS and DABONT v. W. J. PETTITT, for Church-rate.	
Amount of rate	£ s. d.
Magistrates' clerk's fees	0 5 4
Constable charges for service of summons and order, and attending to prove the same	0 9 0
Levy on distress	0 3 0
Provision of goods	0 2 6
Advertisements, &c.	0 3 2
Sale and commission	0 1 3
	£1 9 4

P. R. CROSS and F. WRIGHT, Constables.

The above is a true copy of the account delivered.

The value of goods taken	£ s. d.
Sold for	1 19 0
Loss on sale	0 14 0

Thus it will be seen that the said Wyatt John Pettitt is deficient of £1 19s.—yet the churchwardens only get 2s.—for the rate of 6s. 4½d. How long will these things continue?

**ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.**—A public meeting, to promote the objects of the British Anti-state-church Association, was held in the Baptist Chapel, Lydney, Gloucestershire, on Thursday evening, July 4th, and was numerously attended. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Thomas Thomas, President of Pontypool College; the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Hackney; the Rev. T. Young, of Blakeney; Mr. Nicholson, of Lydney; and the Chairman, Rev. E. E. Elliott. Much interest was excited, and even opponents acknowledged that the proceedings of the evening were calculated to convince and not to exasperate the advocates of an Established Church.

**EXPULSION OF MR. ALDERMAN SCHOFIELD.**—Great excitement has been caused amongst the Wesleyans in Sheffield by the expulsion of the above gentleman. Mr. Schofield was a local preacher and trustee, and is excommunicated because of his presence at the recent reform conference held in London, and for his attendance at other similar meetings.

**SMALL LIVINGS.**—By a return, showing the unconditional grants made from the funds at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it appears that the total number of livings to which grants have been made is 794, and the amount of permanent annual augmentations is £44,089, in addition to £31,000 a year granted to districts constituted under the Church Endowment Act. The total annual payments are therefore £75,089, requiring a capital sum of £2,436,000 to provide their payment in perpetuity.

**EXPULSION OF WESLEYAN MINISTERS.**—On Friday evening, July the 5th, Messrs. Dunn and Griffith visited Oxford, and gave lengthened and eloquent addresses respecting their own and Mr. Everett's expulsion from the late Conference. The meeting was held in Adullam Chapel. The attendance was large, and gave the rev. gentlemen an enthusiastic reception.

**MORE PERVERSIONS.**—The Hon. and Rev. A. Cavendish, M.A., late of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and formerly, we believe, of York Chapel, St. James's; and the Rev. J. H. Bodley, M.A., late of Queen's College, Cambridge, and curate of Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, Regent-street, are stated in the public papers to have joined the Church of Rome. Mr. Bodley is the forty-seventh member of that University whose secession it has been our painful duty to announce. An Oxford paper adds the name of the Rev. C. B. Garside, M.A., of Brasenose College, and curate to the Rev. W. Richards, of Margaret Chapel, whose name figures conspicuously among the clergy who took part in the recent popish mummeries enacted at the opening of the transition Church of St. Barnabas in Fimble. The rev. gentleman was previously curate to Dr. Dodsworth at Christchurch, and is the seventy-eighth known product and result of the labours of Father Newman at Oxford. In addition to the above, we further hear that Mr. Maskell's son has followed his father. The *Oxford Herald* asserts that Mrs. Allies has also gone, but our contemporary does not add that her husband has followed her. Mr. Allies remains rector of Launton, and in spite of his suppressed book, and his notorious sayings and doings, he is looked upon by the Tractarians as a man in the right path. To what we have said above we have further to add, that the living of East Farleigh is vacant, on the resignation of the Rev. H. Wilberforce. What this means is significant enough.—*Church and State Gazette.*

**ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.**—The following resolution was adopted at the annual meeting of the Western Association of Baptist Churches, recently held:—

That this Association, regarding it as the imperative duty of Christians to bear public and united testimony to the spirituality of Christ's kingdom, rejoices to hear of the unanimity and earnestness which characterised the late Triennial Anti-state-church Conference, and with increased confidence renews its recommendation of the Anti-state-church Association to the sympathy and support of the churches.

Such has been the extraordinary demand of late for cod-liver oil for medicinal purposes, that the price has risen in the southern markets from about £20 to £36 a ton. The liver seems to be the most valuable part; for cod-liver oil, which this time last year was bringing £16 per ton, was last month selling as low as £9.—*John o' Groat Journal.*

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**BRAMPTON, CUMBERLAND.**—The recognition of the Rev. John Smith, as pastor of the Independent church, Brampton, Cumberland, took place on Thursday, June 27th. The Rev. James Shaw, of Whitehaven, commenced the morning service by reading the scriptures and prayer. The introductory discourse on the constitution of a Congregational church was delivered by the Rev. Thos. Hind, of Carlisle; the questions to the minister were given and the ordination prayer offered by the Rev. Wm. Brewis, of Penrith. The charge was presented by the Rev. J. W. Massie, D.D., LL.D., of London, who also preached to the people in the evening. Other ministers took part in the services of the day, and in the afternoon about 200 sat down to tea. The congregation throughout were most numerous and attentive.

**DR. CAMPBELL'S LAST.**—A correspondent, who subscribes himself "A matter-of-fact man," has transmitted us the following as "Dr. Campbell's last":—

"Nothing should be left untried to unite all that fear God, among the Dissenters, in one holy league and covenant against this colossal system of error, evil, distraction, division, and persecution (the State Church). As a matter of policy, this is the first duty of every British patriot; as a matter of Christian piety, it is the first duty of every enlightened subject of the Kingdom of Christ."—*Christian Witness*, April, 1844.

"We have under- gone no change in our views on the separation of Church and State, and the utterable evils of the union. We have occasion to recall very little, if even a sentence, of all we ever wrote or spoke on the subject."—*British Banner*, July 3, 1850.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL.**—A performance of unaccompanied choral music, by the members of Mr. Hullah's Upper Singing School, and under the conduct of that gentleman, took place, on Wednesday evening, in the large room of this new building. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable. The first part consisted of a selection of sacred music, chiefly from the older writers, among which Hensley's canon, "Awake thou that sleepest," and Zingarelli's motet, "Go not far from me," were effectively sung, and honoured with an encore. A sacred piece, of Mr. Hullah's own composition was well—deservedly so—received. The second part, comprised several notable compositions, both ancient and modern, among which we must particularize the two delicious part-songs of Mendelssohn, "O hills, O vales of pleasure," and "For the woods I yearn," which were sung with fine effect, and nicely in tune. Wilbye's madrigal, "Sweet honey-sucking bees," one of the most famous masterpieces of its school, was less happy in the execution; before the end, the voices had descended nearly a semitone below the original key—G minor. Lord Mornington's well-known glee, "Here in cool grot," was encored, and Morley's quaint madrigal, in G, "Now is the month of May," narrowly escaped the same compliment. The performance terminated with a cleverly-written part-song, in F, by Mr. Hullah, "Pack clouds away," the words by Thomas Heywood, which left the audience well satisfied with their evening's amusement. The whole performance was creditable to Mr. Hullah, and also to his pupils, who are evidently improving in taste, and acquiring greater confidence and facility in execution.

**DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.**—Alexander Scott, a policeman, has lost his life in Guy's Hospital from inhaling chloroform. About a year ago his finger was bitten by a man whom he had taken prisoner; it was necessary to amputate part of the finger; recently he has suffered much pain in the hand and arm. He went to Guy's Hospital, and was advised to have the rest of the bone of the finger removed, as it was diseased. Mr. Cock, one of the surgeons, proposed to remove it in the usual way; but Scott begged so earnestly that chloroform might be given him, that Mr. Cock assented. The vapour was first administered by a machine, but did not take effect; then a napkin was used, and the patient became unconscious. The bone was rapidly cut out; but it was then found that the patient was dead. At the inquest, Mr. Cock certified that chloroform was the cause. He is unfavourable to the use of chloroform, for there is danger in its use; it may alleviate the sufferings of many, but occasionally it will kill a patient, and the public must pay that penalty if they employ it. In this case very little was administered to the patient. The verdict was, "Died from the effects of chloroform."

**THE ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN.**—Robert Pate was re-examined at the Home Office on Friday morning, on the charge of striking the Queen. Sir James Clarke deposed, that on examining her Majesty's temple he found a slight incised wound, from which blood had flowed. The prisoner was decorous in his behaviour, but his eye was restless and wandering. He was fully committed for trial at Newgate. Mr. Mayne, Commissioner of Police, was bound over to prosecute.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

**DR. CAMPBELL AND THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.**

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have read with careful attention the two addresses of Dr. Campbell "To the Baptist Churches, with their Pastors and Deacons;" and while I have been amused by the long list of testimonials of the good Doctor's excellence and ability—paraded after the fashion of patent medicine advertisements—and by the reiteration of the fatherly counsels of our own beloved brethren Morgan and Godwin, with which we were already as familiar as the editor of the *Banner* could possibly be, I have felt surprised at the absence of any attempt to establish the following propositions, which must be proved before the Doctor's arguments can have any weight; viz.—

1. "That in the six years previous to the formation of the Anti-state-church Association, the condition of the Baptist churches was better than it has been since the formation of that society;" and

2. "That the ministers and churches connected with the Anti-state-church Association are less spiritual, less zealous, and less successful in the conversion of sinners and the enlargement of the Redeemer's kingdom, than those who have kept aloof, and have disapproved of its organization and operations."

Until these propositions, or some such, shall be demonstrated, our self-appointed remonstrant and counsellor will have written nothing to the purpose; and I believe both propositions to be the direct reverse of the truth.

It appears to me, that it would be just as reasonable to attribute the low state of religion in the Dissenting churches to the establishment and circulation of the *Christian Witness* and the *Penny Magazine*. Every allegation and insinuation in disparagement of the Anti-state-church Association could, just as plausibly, be applied to Dr. Campbell's periodicals.

I would give a handsome premium for any speech by any agent of the Anti-state-church Association, or for any publication issued by the Association, comparable, for violence and bad taste, to an article which appeared in the *Christian Witness*, entitled, "The Daughter of Babylon is like a Threshing-floor, it is time to thresh her;" and I should be quite willing to accept the judgment of the amiable and excellent minister who sometime since was pronounced by the *Banner* to have annihilated himself, and all the moral effect of his movement, by "taking to the water," and who is now so disingenuously dragged into this unlovely controversy. Until we have it from his own lips, or from his own pen, I will not believe that Mr. Baptist Noel intended to endorse the attacks of Dr. Campbell.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,  
5th July, 1850. A COUNTRY DEACON.

**THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.**—Two Parliamentary papers have been issued on this subject. One consists of a letter addressed by the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, to the Lords of the Treasury, enclosing a memorandum as to the site of the exhibition building in Hyde Park. In this letter the Commissioners give their reasons for selecting Hyde Park, and state that the building to be erected will be removed by the 1st of November. The area of Hyde Park is 387 acres; Kensington Gardens, 290; Regent's Park, 403; St. James's Park, 83; Green Park, 71; Victoria Park, 160; Greenwich Park, 174; making a total of 1,568 acres; while only twenty acres are proposed to be taken for the purposes of this exhibition. The Commissioners add, that the possibility that the bringing the exhibition into Hyde Park should be considered as an interference with the enjoyment of that park by the public has never entered their minds. They have, on the contrary, always intended it as a means of recreation and intellectual enjoyment for the greatest portion of her Majesty's subjects, and they have hitherto had reason to believe that it has been so regarded by the country in general. The apprehension that the park will be injured is groundless. A small clump of ten trees has been allowed to be removed, in compensation for which, it is proposed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to plant another clump elsewhere. It is not intended to cut down any more. The surface of the ground will ultimately be materially improved, by being drained and freshly sown with grass seed. It will be a strict condition with the contractors for the building that they shall, on its removal, restore the ground to its present condition. The second paper is a letter from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to the Lords of the Treasury, on the subject of the ground appropriated for the site of the exhibition of 1851. They make the following conditions:—

1. That the only entrance into the park which shall be used for the carriage of the materials, &c., for the proposed building, shall be that called "The Prince of Wales's Gate."

2. That the gateways inside and outside the park, and the roadway in the park, to the extent of twenty-five yards on either side of the gates, shall be paved with granite, at the expense of the commissioners for the exhibition, and to the satisfaction of this board.

3. That the ride called "The Queen's Ride" shall not be interfered with in any way, either by the construction of the works, or during the progress of the exhibition.

4. That none of the existing drains in the park shall be interfered with so as to impede their action.

5. That no trees shall be cut or removed without the previous consent of this board.

6. The sixth condition requires the time to be stated when the buildings will be removed; and, if not removed, then the Woods and Forests to remove the same.

7. That when the building shall have been removed this board shall reinstate the ground in its present condition, and that the commissioners of the exhibition shall defray the expense of such reinstatement.

The commissioners suggest a close hoarding round the space for the proposed building;



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

**THE DEATH OF SIR R. PEEL.**—In the French Assembly, on Friday, M. Dupin (who was on Thursday re-elected President by a large majority) having taken the chair, said:—

At a moment when a neighbouring and friendly nation is expressing its painful sentiments for the loss which it has recently suffered in the person of one of its most eminent statesmen, I think it would be honouring the French tribune to proclaim here our sympathetic regret, and to manifest our high esteem for that illustrious orator, who, during the whole course of his long and glorious career, was always animated with sentiments of justice and kindness towards France, and ever spoke of its Government in the most courteous terms [general approbation]. In consequence of the adhesion given to my words by the Assembly, added M. Dupin, they shall be inserted in the *procès-verbal* ["Very well, very well," on all sides].

With little or no exception, the entire press of Paris has hastened to present its tribute of respect and affection for the memory of Sir Robert Peel, and of admiration for the statesman and orator. The effect produced in public when the melancholy tidings reached Paris was not confined to those, even of opposing parties, who mix in public affairs; the feeling of regret and of admiration is to be found in every class. Several distinguished Frenchmen, including M. Guizot, had left for England, to be present at Sir Robert Peel's funeral.

A prosecution has been commenced against the printer of the *Journal de la République Universelle*, edited by Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and other leading Republicans.

General Fabvier has presented a proposition to the National Assembly to the effect that Abd-el-Kader shall be forthwith transferred to Alexandria or St. Jean d'Acre, in virtue of the convention made with him.

The director of the *National* was sentenced by the Police Court of Paris, yesterday week, to imprisonment for three months, and to pay a fine of 200 francs, for having announced a subscription to pay a fine imposed on a Socialist journal.

The new press law is attacked by the *Patrie* and the *Journal des Débats* on one side, and by all the democratic press on the other. It becomes daily less popular in the Assembly, will certainly never pass in its present form, and is expected to be withdrawn. The debate was to commence on Monday.

Messrs. William Forster, Josiah Forster, and Paul Bevan, three members of the Society of Friends in England, waited on the President a few days since at the Elysée for the purpose of presenting him with an address from the yearly meeting of that body on the abolition of slavery and the slave trade. The deputation was very courteously received, and the President entered with much apparent cordiality into the subject matter of the address. Mr. Forster has recently presented a copy of the same address to most of the sovereigns of Europe.

The new electoral lists have been completed, and it is said that more than 35,000 or 40,000 electors have been disfranchised in Paris, and more than 80,000 in the whole Seine Departments. It is said that there are as many suppressions among the conservatives as among the republicans, so that the result will not be materially changed in Paris.

Great preparations are making throughout France for the English Exhibition of 1851. Government has introduced a bill for a grant of £2,000 towards the expense of the Exhibition.

**A WOULD-BE ASSASSINATOR.**—A young lad, 17 years of age, named George Alfred Walker, a Frenchman, was taken into custody on Friday, close to the door of the Elysée, for having declared his intention of assassinating the President of the Republic, who, he alleged, prevented the good Republic from being established. Walker had been long watching an opportunity of effecting his purpose, but by some chance always failed. He had never seen the President, and on Friday, after having waited at the door of the Elysée for a long time, though the President had passed close to him, it was not allotted that by his hand Louis Napoleon should fall. He gave himself up to the police and fully avowed his design. On searching him a pistol loaded and primed was found on him. He belongs to a respectable family, long residing in the same quarter in Paris. His own conduct had been dissolute, having long frequented Socialist clubs and read Socialist writings of the worst description. The *Droit* says that the insanity of George Walker has been officially ascertained.

## PORTUGAL.

**AN AMERICAN SQUADRON IN THE TAGUS.**—Mail news from Lisbon, to the 19th of June, communicates the fact, that the American squadron had arrived in the Tagus, to enforce the claims amounting to £70,000, for wrongs suffered by American interests; one of the principal of those wrongs being the case of the destruction of the "General Armstrong" schooner, under the neutral fort of Fayal, by the English ships of war, alluded to in the course of our Greek debates in Parliament. The commander of the squadron had given the Portuguese Government twenty-one days to consider. The government has consulted the foreign ministers, and taken the opinion of the council of state and other individuals, and it is said that they are determined to maintain the dignity of the country, and if obliged to yield in those points in which justice is on their side, to do it under protest; they have displayed activity and energy, by putting all the vessels of war in the Tagus and the batteries in a condition

to repel any insult the Americans may premeditate, though they might afterwards be crushed. British claims are also pressing upon Portugal, and Lord Palmerston has made a demand insisting upon the faithful execution of the treaty of commerce with reference to the differential duty levied upon port wine for the English market. Other English claims are about to be submitted to Lord Palmerston.

## ITALY.

Another important marriage on the *tapis* is that about to be contracted between the Spanish Pretender and a sister of the King of Naples. The latter having given his consent to the match, the Court of Madrid had protested against it; and instructed its ambassador at Naples to withdraw, unless it should be abandoned.

A letter from Rome in the *Univers* confirms the fact of the demand made by the Papal Government for the recall of Mr. Freeborn, the English consul there, and adds that the negotiations on that head have hitherto failed.

Letters from Bologna state that a number of the Roman Republicans have established their quarters in the small Republic of Santo Marino. The Papal Government has demanded their expulsion, but the Republic has turned a deaf ear to the application. An application was then made to the Austrians, who have hitherto respected the territory of this old Republic, but who have now demanded the expulsion of all the refugees. The consuls of Santo Marino have replied that the great majority of the refugees now enjoy the right of citizenship, and that they cannot drive them out; all they can do is to request them to remain tranquil.

The *Opinions* of Turin quotes an official circular issued at Naples, in consequence of which the Constitution is *virtually abolished*. Another circular of the Minister of War at Naples, dated the 6th ult., prescribes the form of the oath to be taken by the officers of the army. No mention is made in it of the Constitution, the obligation it imposes being, on the contrary, implicit obedience to the King.

## PRUSSIA.

**TREATY OF PEACE WITH DENMARK.**—The treaty of peace with Denmark was signed on the 2nd inst. by the several contracting parties, including the Earl of Westmoreland, as Ambassador of England, the mediating Power. Prussia, as the negotiator for the German Confederation, withdraws from the conflict, and the peace is simple and without conditions as to the future organization of the duchies, which it left to be settled hereafter. The conditions on which Prussia obtains a release from the responsibility of a conflict of which it has long been weary, are nearly identical with those it offered some months ago, and which were then rejected by Denmark as giving no sufficient guarantee for the conduct of the rest of Germany. Denmark binds itself not to call in the aid of any foreign power so long as no German power interferes, and the duchies are not invaded by volunteers.

There were great apprehensions that it would be impossible to prevent the Holstein army from attempting to occupy the German part of Schleswig. The candidates returned by the new elections were nearly all of the war party.

The negotiations between Austria and Prussia in reference to a definitive union that shall include both powers, and the states that go with them, were being continued. The Prussian Bund will probably be abandoned. It was not believed that the Erfurt Parliament would ever again assemble.

## GERMANY.

The Wurtemberg Ministry has resigned, and the King has nominated a new cabinet, with M. de Lindau in the Home Department.

Hamburg had declined to entertain the Hanoverian proposition of a North German Bund.

M. Leipel, the Plenipotentiary of Hesse-Darmstadt in the College of Princes, had left Berlin. The Duchy secedes from the Prussian union.

## TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of the 24th ult., stating that twenty thousand troops have been sent to Borna to put down the insurrection, but no bloodshed is expected, the insurgents being few in number, and the leaders have gone to surrender to the sultan and ask pardon.

## AMERICA.

**THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN CONGRESS.**—Mr. Clay's "compromise" plan still absorbs attention. Should the Senate favour the bill the difficulty will then be with the House of Representatives, and the result will probably be that the plan will be lost. The main objects of this bill, as already stated, are, "the admission of California as a State into the Union, to establish territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, and making proposals to Texas for the establishment of her western and northern boundaries." In the Senate, on the 24th, Mr. Soule moved his substitute for the portion of the bill relating to California. The substitute proposed that the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that California be admitted into the Union as soon as he shall receive evidence that she has in convention assented to certain conditions, among which are her relinquishment of the public domain and the restriction of her southern limits to the Missouri line. It also provides that revenues collected in the ports of California, unexpended at the time of this proclamation, shall be paid over to the State of California. Also, that the country south between 36° 30' North in Mexico, and between the Pacific and Sierra Nevada, shall be organized into a territory, to be called South California, and that the same shall be admitted into

the Union as a State, when ready, able, and willing, with or without slavery, as her people may desire and make known in their constitution. Mr. Soule addressed the Senate at length in support of his amendment, and had not concluded, when he yielded to a motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject until the next day. Mr. Douglas gave notice of an amendment providing that two new States—to be called Sacramento and Colorado—may be erected out of the territory of California, with the consent of that State, said States to be admitted on an equal footing.

**THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.**—The grand jury at New Orleans had found true bills against General Lopez, Mr. Sigur, Governor Quitman, Judge C. Pinckney Smith (of Mississippi), ex-Governor Henderson, Mr. O'Sullivan, and ten other of the Cuban invaders. The reported release of the prisoners taken by the Cuban authorities appears to be incorrect. Their trial was still in progress on board the Spanish 74 lying in the port. A strict guard was stationed around the vessel, so as to prevent any communication. The United States Consul, Mr. Campbell, and the naval commander, Commander Randolph, were refused permission to hold any intercourse with the prisoners. The authorities declared that they should be tried by the laws of maritime nations; and, if found guilty, visited with just punishment. Several deaths have occurred among the prisoners. Two United States vessels of war were lying off in the harbour, awaiting further orders.

A formidable crevasse had broken out in the Mississippi, at the Grand Levee, in the parish of Point Coupée, which threatened the most serious damage to some of the richest and most fertile portions of Louisiana. Every attempt to arrest its progress had been abandoned, and the worst fears in regard to its effects seemed likely to be realized.

**CALIFORNIA.**—Advices from San Francisco, California, to the 15th of May had been received at New York by the "Crescent City." This steamer had about 250,000 dollars in gold dust, all in private hands. Another destructive fire took place at San Francisco on the morning of May 4, reducing nearly one-third of the city to ashes, and consuming property to the amount of 5,000,000 dollars. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, for whose detection a reward of 5,000 dollars is offered. The health of Chagres and Panama was good. Gold was still found in abundance. The most extravagant stories are told of Tuolumne Placer, lately discovered on the river of that name, near Columbia city. The *Stockton Times* says that a simple statement of facts far surpasses the most wondrous dream of the necromancer. It states that lumps of pure gold had been found to the depth of sixty feet from the surface, and that two large masses of gold, one weighing 23 lb. 2 oz., the other 10 lb. 11 oz., had been dug from the placer.

The Temple of Nauvoo, erected by the Mormons in 1845, but purchased in March, 1849, by the Icarian community, was totally destroyed by a hurricane on the 27th of May. A new edifice of magnificent dimensions is to be erected in its place.

The *Morning Journal* contains the following report of the adoption of free-trade in Hayti:—"The Haytian Government have come to the determination to abolish the monopoly law, which has so much tended to fetter trade in that country. On the 1st of July next all monopoly rates and fixed prices will cease, and every one be allowed to land and sell on the best terms he can."

Advices from Guadaloupe report that the insurrection among the negroes had been completely quelled by the Government, several of the principal ringleaders having been shot.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Sir Moses Montefiore has received news from Damascus, that Osman Bey, President of the City Council, has received an Imperial firman calling on the Christian and Israelite communities each of them to elect some man of talent and integrity to represent them in the Council, hitherto exclusively Moslem. The Jews had chosen the venerable and respected Mr. Meir Salaman Farhi, a sufferer in the persecutions of 1840.

**THE BAPTIST MISSION IN WEST AFRICA.**—We regret to state, that the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society have received distressing intelligence from Western Africa. Mr. Newbegin, the only remaining European Missionary on that station, was proceeding by sea from Calabar to Clarence, for the benefit of his health, when he became worse, and died on the voyage. To add to the calamity, his young and interesting wife was so shocked by the event as to be deprived of reason. Under these painful circumstances, the committee will, doubtless, feel much embarrassment; but we trust that they will not be obliged to abandon a mission on which so much expense has been bestowed, and where the promise of success has been so great. —*Patriot*.

**THE WRECK OF THE ORION.**—Several divers have been obtained from Ireland, and more bodies have been recovered; amongst them that of Captain McNeil, of Collonsay. The gales of the three days have driven in a heavy ground swell, which has broken up the ship; the deck has parted, and all hopes of raising the "Orion" entire are at an end. The Government steamer will remain till the weather moderates. The divers will go down to get up the cargo, which is valuable. Captain Denham, R.N., is at Portpatrick, holding a special investigation as to the cause of the melancholy catastrophe.



## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Friendly Societies Bill, for alteration, 16.  
 against, 1.  
 Home-made Spirits in Bond Bill, in favour of, 50.  
 Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill, against, 275.  
 in favour of, 4.  
 Post-office, against abolition of Sunday labour in, 35.  
 in favour of, 129.  
 Railway Audit (No. 2) Bill, against, 5.  
 Savings Banks Bill, for alteration of, 2.  
 International Arbitration, in favour of, 1.  
 Attorneys' Certificates Bill, in favour of, 2.  
 for extension of, 3.  
 Beer Houses, for diminishing the number of, 3.  
 Charitable Trusts Bill, in favour of, 1.  
 Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill, against, 2.  
 Court of Chancery (County Palatine of Lancaster) Bill, in favour of, 11.  
 Disarmament, for a General, 1.  
 Education, for alteration in institution of annual grant, 3.  
 Exhibition of 1851, for permission to take place in Hyde Park, 6.  
 against ditto, 1.  
 Marriages Bill, in favour of, 32.  
 against, 3.  
 Mercantile Marine (No. 2) Bill, against, 5.  
 Metropolitan Sewers, for giving rate-payers control over the expenditure, 1.  
 Parochial Assessment Bill, for alteration of, 1.  
 Poor-law, for alteration in, 1.  
 (Ireland) Bill, for amendment, 1.  
 Public-houses (Scotland) Bill, against, 15.  
 School Establishment (Scotland) Bill, against, 1.  
 Slave-trade, for suppression of, 1.  
 Agricultural Distress, for relief of, 10.  
 Land Tax, for alteration in mode of assessment, 1.  
 Malt Tax, for repeal of the duty thereon, 459.  
 Sunday Trading Prevention Bill, concerning misstatements in, 1.  
 Tea, and Malt, for reduction in duty, 2.  
 Window Duty, for repeal of, 1.  
 Church of England—for dissolution of the connexion subsisting between it and the State, and for the appropriation of the property to national purposes, 1.

## BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

General Board of Health (No. 2) Bill.  
 London (City) School for Orphans of Freeman Bill.  
 Somerville's or Mill's (Barford Rectory) Estates Bill.  
 Marriages Act Amendment.  
 Loan Societies Bill.  
 Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill.  
 Stock in Trade Bill.  
 Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill.  
 Militia Ballots Suspension Bill.  
 Public-houses (Scotland) Bill.  
 Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill.

## BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Portland Harbour Breakwater Bill.  
 Chippendale's Divorce Bill.  
 Home-made Spirits in Bond Bill.  
 Naval Prize Balance Bill.  
 Manchester Bonding Bill.  
 Loan Societies Bill.  
 Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill.  
 Militia Ballots Suspension Bill.

## BILLS READ A THIRD TIME, AND PASSED.

Landlord and Tenant Bill.  
 Birmingham and Pershore Road Bill.  
 Brigstokes (or Players) Estate Bill.  
 Cautley's Divorce Bill.  
 Liverpool and Southport Railway Bill.  
 Pirates' Head-money Repeat Act Commencement Bill.  
 Sheriff of Westmoreland Appointment Bill.  
 River Lea Trust Bill.  
 West Cornwall Railway Bill.  
 Railway Abandonment Bill.  
 Linen, &c., Manufactures (Ireland) Bill.  
 Borough Bridges Bill.  
 Birkenhead Dock Trustees Bill.  
 Westminster Improvements Bill.

## DEBATES.

## DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, soon after the Speaker took the chair at the noon sitting, Mr. HUMPHREY rose and briefly referred to the great public loss by the sudden death of Sir Robert Peel. He had not the power to describe adequately the sorrow which he felt so deeply; but when he considered the sacrifices of "power, office, and everything," made by Sir Robert Peel, more particularly in later years, to pass measures which he believed the imperial interests of the country demanded, he hoped that the House would, even if there were no precedent for such a course, adjourn without proceeding with any business whatever.

Mr. GLADSTONE seconded the motion, seeing no other member present who had been officially connected with Sir Robert Peel. Every heart, he observed, was much too full to allow them to proceed so early to the consideration of the amount of the calamity with which the country had been visited in the premature death of his friend:—

I will say, the premature death of Sir Robert Peel; for, although he has died full of years and full of honours, yet it is a death that in human eyes is premature, because we fondly hoped that, in whatever position, by the weight of his ability, by the splendour of his talents, and by the purity of his virtues, he might still have been spared to render us most essential services. I will only quote, as deeming them highly appropriate, those most touching and most feeling lines which were applied by one of the greatest poets of this country to the memory of a man even greater than Sir Robert Peel—

"Now is the stately column broke;  
 The beacon light is quenched in smoke;  
 The trumpet's silvery sound is still,  
 The warder silent on the hill."

The tribute of respect would be the more valuable, and the more readily received, from the silence which had prevailed; a silence not arising from a want but from an excess of feeling.

Mr. NAPIER rose willingly to waive his motion on the paper; observing as a curious circumstance, that a large portion of the measures on which he was about to ask the attention of the House had been suggested by the legislative wisdom of the great man who has just been gathered to his fathers. The

records of his enlightened wisdom in connexion with the criminal jurisprudence of the country will entitle him to the respect of all classes of the community. "When the news came to me of his death, and when I reflected how short was the period since I had beheld him standing on that spot in the full vigour of a matured intellectual power—chastened but not impaired by age and experience—I was reminded what shadows we are; that the life of the wisest and strongest of us is but a wavering flame which the passing breeze may extinguish."

Sir ROBERT INGLIS felt that perhaps the silence which had been suggested would be more eloquent than any words, on such a loss as the House, and the country, and he might almost say the whole European community, has sustained: but as the silence had with equal feeling and truth been broken by Mr. Napier, Sir Robert added his humble testimony to the high and honourable character of the friend they had lost.

As one who has now sat for some time in Parliament, I rise and state that, I believe there never was a man who made greater sacrifices for the public good than Sir Robert Peel. Power he sacrificed willingly; and I think he would have sacrificed everything except that which he regarded as paramount—namely, his duty—to the good of his country. Those who might have differed from him on political subjects will, I am sure, unanimously concur in the expression of one cordial feeling of grateful respect for the memory of the man who really did more to distinguish this House among the deliberative bodies of the world than any one individual who ever sat in it."

In the absence of a member of the Cabinet [Lord John Russell had gone into the country the day before, and the motion seems to have come on unexpectedly], Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE concurred in the expression of profound respect for the memory of the departed statesman, and willingly acceded to the motion.

The question was put and carried unanimously, and the House adjourned at once.

As soon as the urgent private business had been disposed of at the extra noon sitting held on Thursday, Sir GEORGE GRAY moved that the consideration of all the orders of the day be postponed till the afternoon; announcing, with great emotion, that Lord John Russell was anxious to take the earliest opportunity of a numerous attendance to propose some expression of that feeling which they all entertained. Sir George expressed his deep personal regrets that, in the unavoidable absence of Lord John on Wednesday, he himself had not been present to join, on behalf of the Government, in the appropriate mark of respect unanimously paid by the House to the memory of the great man so suddenly removed by a painful and mysterious dispensation of Providence. The House immediately adjourned till half-past four o'clock.

A little before five, the House being very full, Lord JOHN RUSSELL advanced to the table. His countenance was pale with emotion, and he began with a faltering and almost inaudible voice; not a few members appeared to be in tears; the House with one accord uncovered, and a most solemn silence prevailed. Presenting papers with a formal motion, he asked leave to take the opportunity of mingling his sorrow with that of the House for the great loss which the House and the country has sustained.

At the first contemplation of that misfortune, it is impossible not to be overcome by a feeling of awe, that one who so late as Friday night last informed this House by his judgment, and took the part which became him in one of the most important discussions of the year, should already be numbered among the dead; and that not by attacks of disease overcoming nature amidst the exertions of public life, but by one of those common accidents through which we are apt to think that lives so gifted could hardly be taken from us. Speaking of that great man, it is impossible not to regret that, hereafter, this House will no longer be guided by that long and large experience of public affairs—by that profound knowledge, by that oratorical power, and that memory, copious, yet exact, by which the House was wont to be influenced, enlightened, and instructed. It is not for me, or for this House, to speak of the career of Sir Robert Peel: it never happened to me to be in political connexion with him; but so late as that last debate to which I have alluded, I took occasion to thank him for that fair and frank support which he had given to the present Government. Sir Robert Peel, in that speech which preceded the one which I addressed to the House, in speaking against the policy of the Government, spoke with such temper, with such forbearance towards all those who might hold opposite opinions to his own, that it must be a satisfaction to those who remain that his last accents in this House should have been those of such candour and kindness to all around him. There can, I think, be no doubt, that however history may deal with the wisdom of the course that he pursued, it will be admitted that, on two great occasions, when he held power undisturbed, and apparently almost without a rival, and when he proposed measures to this House which shook and after a short time subverted his Government, he did so from those motives of deep love to his country, and from that deep sense of duty, which always distinguished him. Of these occasions I shall not speak; but there is one part of his career to which I would wish but briefly to refer, and of which I trust I may be allowed to speak, because I feel it due to him to pay that tribute which has not perhaps been hitherto paid to his merits. I allude to that period which elapsed from 1832 to 1841. After the contest which took place upon the Reform Bill, it was to be dreaded that those who had opposed that bill, expecting results from it calamitous to the country, would have retired in disgust from public contests, and thereby have left a war of classes to be carried on which would have involved permanent injury to this country. I consider Sir Robert Peel to have been the man who prevented such a contest from taking place. Although he had opposed the Reform Bill, yet he addressed himself manfully to the situation in which he was placed: he addressed himself to the country on behalf of those principles of which he was

the most eloquent defender; and brought back again the various powers of the State into harmony, and showed himself not afraid of abiding by the verdict of the people upon those measures and principles of which he was the advocate. But, beyond all this, I consider, also, without entering into the merits of particular questions, that, gifted as he was, and having the means of keeping apart from the struggles and contentions and labours of political life, and having likewise a love of literature and a taste for art which might well have given him a happy life apart from all such struggles, the example of such a man devoting himself to labour and to incessant toil for the sake of the benefit of the country, is an example which ought not to be lost, and which I hope will not be lost on the people of this country. With respect to those questions upon which he differed from a portion of this House, I do not wish to enter into or discuss them; but this I must say, that my testimony will always be, that that harmony which has prevailed for the last two years—that safety which has been enjoyed during a time of peril, during a time of contention in other countries—was greatly owing to the course Sir Robert Peel thought it his duty to pursue.

With these feelings, I wish to say, that if it should appear to the friends of Sir Robert Peel that it will be desirable to take that course which was taken upon the death of Mr. Pitt, I should for my own part, though I shall not proceed to make any motion or raise any discussion on such a subject, give my willing support to any motion that may be made for a public funeral. Or if it should be thought that the example which was adopted with respect to the funeral of Mr. Grattan should be followed, I should be ready to concur in any course of that kind. I may, perhaps, be permitted to add that, thinking it right to obtain the sanction of the Crown before I made any such proposal, I feel assured that anything which could do honour to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, or which could add any further tribute of respect to his name, would be unhesitatingly sanctioned by the assent of her Majesty. Sir, I wish, in concluding these few words, to say, that I place myself entirely in the hands of the nearest friends of the late Sir Robert Peel. Having had no political connexion with him myself, perhaps this proposal may come more fitly from me, as not being moved by any partiality; but I do feel that this country now, and that posterity hereafter, in reckoning the names of eminent statesmen who have adorned the annals of this country and have contributed to their lustre, will place that of Sir Robert Peel among the foremost [cheers].

Mr. GOULBURN, in the name of the family of Sir Robert Peel, expressed the deep gratitude for the proposition made by the noble lord, the highest tribute which the House of Commons could pay; but simplicity and disdain of ostentation was a distinguishing trait of his character, and in a testamentary memorandum, written on the 8th of May, 1844, when he was at the head of a large party, Sir Robert had recorded his desire, which he had since verbally repeated to Lady Peel, to be interred in a vault in the parish church of Drayton Bassett without funeral pomp, and his family, anxious to fulfil his wishes upon this point, though thankfully acknowledging the intended honour of a public funeral, were compelled respectfully but firmly to decline the proposition. Mr. Goulburn suggested that the subject should drop; but

Mr. HARRIS rose to express his belief that no reminiscences of diversity of public opinion would mingle with the sentiments of profound respect and sorrow which pervaded the House at the loss of one of its greatest ornaments.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day.

The Lords, on the same evening, deviated from the ordinary course of their proceedings, on the invitation of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, and listened to words of eulogy from the lips of their leaders. When they looked around that chamber (said the noble lord) they found no blank there, but they were all made aware of a loss which had taken place in an assembly with which they were connected by many ties, political and personal. It would be extraordinary, indeed, if the deep voice of sorrow which had been raised in that assembly did not find an echo within these walls. The actions of one generation were properly left for the judgment of its successors as best fitted for the task, but there was a tribute due to the memory of a great man, and public sympathy, unasked for and unsolicited, had attended the dying moments of Sir Robert Peel. For more than forty years he had watched the devoted zeal and great talents given to the public service by that lamented statesman, and in feeling terms he expressed the sympathy, sorrow, and condolence, which he was sure their lordships experienced at the event which had just taken place.

Lord STANLEY said, that great as was the loss which had been sustained, he did not expect that the noble marquis would in that House have drawn attention to the subject. As, however, he had done so, he would not deprive himself of the great gratification of bearing witness to the unflinching zeal, the great abilities, and the untiring industry of the late Sir Robert Peel. He had never been one of those who had attributed unworthy motives to a course of conduct which he deeply deplored. He was satisfied that Sir Robert Peel had been actuated alone by the paramount object of his country's good, and for that object he had made the greatest sacrifices. The loss which had just been sustained reminded them how much the destinies of men and nations were in the hands of Providence. Having borne testimony to the private worth of the late Sir Robert Peel, he concluded by expressing his conviction that no one would deny that he had been an able, a conscientious, and a zealous public servant.

Lord BROUGHAM could not refrain from an acknowledgment of the splendid merits and conscientious motives of the deceased—

At the last stage of his public career, checkered as it was—and I told him in private that checkered it would be, when he was differing from those with whom he



had been so long connected, and from purely public spirited feelings was adopting a course which was so gallant and unpleasing to them—I told him, I say, that he must turn from the storm without to the sunshine of an approving conscience within. Differing as we may differ on the point whether he was right or wrong, disputing as we may dispute on the results of his policy, we must all agree that to the course which he firmly believed to be advantageous to his country he firmly adhered; and that in pursuing it he made sacrifices compared with which all the sacrifices exacted from public men by a sense of public duty, which I have ever known or read of, sink into nothing.

Lord BROUGHAM was about to proceed with his motion on the Show of Industry, but it was intimated that the Duke of Wellington was anxious to speak, and he instantly gave way.

The Duke of WELLINGTON stood forward, and with tears pointed to that which he believed was the strongest feature in the character of his friend and fellow-servant under the Crown—

In all the course of my acquaintance with Sir Robert Peel, I never knew a man in whose truth and justice I had a more lively confidence, or in whom I saw a more invariable desire to promote the public service. In the whole course of my communication with him, I never knew an instance in which he did not show the strongest attachment to truth; and I never saw in the whole course of my life the smallest reason for suspecting that he stated anything which he did not firmly believe to be the fact.

The Duke of CLEVELAND said that he and the late Sir Robert Peel had been college companions, and though in after life circumstances had arisen which had tended to diminish their former intimacy, yet he had always entertained for him the highest respect and regard, and considered him one of the greatest statesmen that this country had ever produced.

#### THE SITE OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

This much agitated question was again discussed in both Houses of Parliament on Thursday.

In the House of Lords Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition from an architect named Elger, who has erected, at a cost of £150,000, a number of houses near the Prince's Gate on the Kensington-road; those houses are rendered unsaleable, and are left empty of tenants, by the prospect that the Exhibition of 1851 would take place just in front of them on the South side of Hyde Park. He also read a letter from Chief Justice Cresswell, vouching the truth of Mr. Elger's statements of the depreciation which his property suffers, and illustrating it by his own case; he has bought one of Mr. Elger's houses, but he never should have thought of doing so had he anticipated any such project would be formed; and he has no doubt that no more houses on Lord Listowell's estate will be sold at present. Justice Cresswell added, that it was not in his power adequately to express the dread which his invalid sister has of the Exhibition.

Lord BROUGHAM took the presentation of this petition as the opportunity for advancing his general objections to the use of Hyde Park for the site of the Exhibition. He could almost offer a reward for the production of any person, unconnected with the Commissioners and their friends, who did not express, in the strongest possible language, astonishment at the perseverance which has been shown in this affair, and the deep indignation at the attempt to destroy public property in the Park, and the sacred rights of private property in its neighbourhood. What right had anybody of persons to erect a tower of Babel, or a building the like of which hadn't been since the pyramids of Egypt—covering twenty acres of the finest part of the Park, and with a monstrous cupola considerably bigger than that of St. Paul's?—to cut up the roads so that the inhabitants will not be able either to reach their houses or to leave them, without the greatest inconvenience, difficulty, and danger? There are to be 12,000,000 bricks, and at least 40,000 tons of material: this will take 400 carts, carting at the rate of one in every minute and a-half during the working day. They were to have, therefore, all these carts for a long period of time going into the Park loaded with lime and bricks—immense waggons groaning under huge beams and loads of wood, extending fore and aft over the vehicles—these tremendous carts and waggons rumbling along, that there may be no want of noise to grate upon the ear as well as huge forms to appal the eye. If the roads were paved, even the stones would be ground to dust, and the road literally ploughed into furrows. There are 70,000 or 80,000 persons in London who have no visible means of subsistence; add to these the thousands from every great town in the empire, with some good specimens of Socialists and men of the Red colour, whose object it will be to ferment the mass; and how will property be safe without 1,000 or 2,000 additional police? and how are they to be trained and disciplined in time? It is impossible to believe that the beautiful pillars, the elegant arcades, the magnificent dome, and the ornamental architecture, will be removed as a whole when once put up; but even if it be, to put it there for months, and to cut down groves of elms forty years old, is too monstrous an interference with the rights of the public. Mr. Justice Cresswell, without hesitation, questions the legality of doing so without the authority of an act of Parliament; and within twenty-four hours the injurious proceedings might yield the bitter fruit of an injunction from the Court of Chancery. Go to Battersea Fields, where you may have twenty acres directly, and more by summoning a jury, and putting in force a cheap and easy process; or go to Kew at once, where there is a site to which no one sees any objection. He moved that the petition of Mr. Elger be referred to a Select Committee.

The motion was opposed by Earl GRANVILLE, with

a statement embodying the reasons put forth in the letter of the Commissioners to the Treasury.

Lord CAMPBELL applauded the plan of the Exhibition, but deemed the choice of Hyde Park unpopular; and entertained a doubt of the legality of that choice, so grave as he hoped would induce the Government to reconsult the law officers of the Crown. The 10th of George IV. chapter 50, section 25, prohibited the Commissioners of Woods and Forests from letting any portion of the park. If they let any portion of it at a peppercorn rent for two years, such letting would be illegal, inasmuch as that statute secured to the public the means of air and exercise in the park. It would be as great a violation of a specific enactment so to let it for building purposes as for feeding sheep or cattle.

Lord REDDESDALE and the Earl of LONSDALE disapproved of the site. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought the site good in one respect: being between the barracks and the Serpentine, it afforded facilities for quelling a riot or quenching a fire.

The motion was withdrawn.

Similar attempts were made in the House of Commons.

Colonel SITHORP moved that the report of the Commissioners of the Treasury on the subject of the site in Hyde Park be referred to a Select Committee, and that before any further proceedings of the Commissioners the sanction of the House be given. He pronounced the Exhibition, by which the park is to be desecrated, the greatest trash, the greatest fraud, the greatest imposition ever attempted to be palmed upon the people of this country—intended to bring down prices, and pave the way for the cheap and nasty trumpery system. When all the bad characters are attracted to the park, he advised people living there to keep a sharp look-out after their silver forks and spoons and servant-maids. The building will cost £200,000, and be prejudicial to the best interests of the country.

Mr. ALCOCK seconded the motion, from objections to the site only, as he approved heartily of the object. Sir BENJAMIN HALL moved as an amendment, an address to the Queen, praying her to stay the erection of a building in Hyde Park. This was seconded by Mr. A. B. HOPE. Mr. R. STEPHENSON, a member of the Royal Commission, stated that he was at first in favour of the Battersea Fields site, as adjacent to cheap and convenient water-carriage; but on personal examination of the ground, he found it unfit, and the site extremely inconvenient—the desirable portion is below high-water-mark, and flooded in winter. The apprehensions as to the obstruction by traffic and passengers may be tested by experience. On Hungerford-bridge, 15,000 persons daily pass through, and pay toll at a narrow turnstile; at the Camden Town station of the Birmingham Railway, with but two entrances, 8,000 tons of goods are received weekly. After a desultory discussion, Sir BENJAMIN HALL wished to withdraw his amendment; but Colonel SITHORP would not consent. The amendment was negatived by 166 to 47; and the original motion was negatived by 166 to 46.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, this subject was again alluded to.

Earl GRANVILLE mentioned that Mr. Justice Cresswell had that morning informed Mr. Labouchere, that though he had expressed an opinion that the proposed building in Hyde Park would be inconvenient to himself (Mr. Justice Cresswell) and his neighbours, he never contemplated so improper a course as to give an opinion on the legality of the intended erection.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH wished to know whether any communication had yet been made by her Majesty's Ministers to the representatives of Foreign Powers in this country, as to the course which they would pursue in case any malicious injury were done to the property of foreigners sent to this exhibition, supposing they should be unable to recover compensation according to the laws of England [a laugh].

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE: I have no doubt that, if a son of our Secretary-at-War shall excite and lead the mobs to the spoliation, which the noble earl so mirthfully anticipates, we shall give compensation [a laugh].

#### PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, on Thursday, what course Ministers will pursue with regard to the various measures before Parliament, as the advancing session has affected their chance of success. The House of Commons has decided in favour of the principle of the bill for abolishing the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland; but as a good deal of discussion is intended on the mode of exercising the power of the Crown in Ireland, the bill would not probably reach the other House before the end of August; that would be too late for proposing a very large change in the customary mode of governing Ireland; so, having got an assent to the principle of the bill, he did not mean to proceed with it this session. The Securities for Advances (Ireland) Bill will also be postponed. The Merchant Seamen's Bill cannot be well proceeded with this session; and the Woods and Forests Bill, which the House has approved of in principle, will need a good deal of alteration in detail; so he will not proceed with that either; and the Railway Audit Bill must be given up for this session. Ministers propose to fix a day for a debate on the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill; but they will not go beyond that stage—all they expect to do is to lay the foundation of future legislation. The Mercantile Marine Bill will be taken in a morning sitting on the following Monday; the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, on the same day; the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, next Thursday week. The Chancellor of the

Exchequer will proceed with the Stamps Bill when he can fix a day. After Monday, Lord John proposed to go on with Supply—taking the next Friday, and the Monday and Friday following.

#### THE MALT TAX.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. CAYLEY, after bringing up between 200 and 300 petitions, moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the duty on malt. His speech enlarged on the distress of agriculturists and their claims for relief; and he endeavoured to make out—from the state of the revenue, and the stimulus which repeal would afford to other sources of national receipt—that the remission of the tax could be effected with safety to the national credit, especially as it is not proposed to make the remission begin to operate till the 5th of April next.

The motion was seconded by Mr. CHRISTOPHER; and especially supported by Mr. BAAS, who was willing to sacrifice his interests as a brewer to aid the agricultural interests as far as is consistent with the supporting public credit and maintaining public defence.

Mr. DISRAELI reviewed the repeated refusals of Ministers to aid suffering agriculture; and asked them what they proposed to say to the agricultural constituents, as the session draws to a close, and the season of returning to the country approaches? He argued for the relief from inland taxation, by throwing a heavier share of the burden of taxation on imported goods.

The motion was opposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who advanced the usual array of counter-statistics to show that the consumption of beer has not decreased so much through the tax on malt, as through the change in the preference of the people for tea and similar beverages; and declared that the five millions of revenue cannot be spared, or put in jeopardy, without the offer of a sure equivalent.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL told Mr. Disraeli that he will leave prices to be regulated by the supply of this country and the world, and not interfere to raise them by law, "whatever they may happen to be."

The motion was negatived by 247 to 123.

#### THE IRISH FRANCHISE.

On Friday, the House of Lords went into committee on the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill. After various clauses had been discussed,

Lord STANLEY moved, on clause 15, an amendment, that the clerk of the peace should prepare a list of the names upon the existing register, and transmit it to the clerks of unions, having excluded from the register all persons whose franchise depended upon occupation. That he should also send a second list of persons whose franchise depended upon occupation, and who, if they were not rated to a certain amount, would be liable to be struck off the register; and that the clerk of the union should not be called upon to introduce any new names upon the register, but that it should be left to persons desiring to have their names placed upon the register to make their separate claims, due notice of which should be given to the clerks of the unions. These persons would thus make their claim, and, as in England, if no objection were made to their qualification, their names would be introduced upon the list.

After considerable discussion, in which the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, Earl GREY, Lord MONTAGUE, and Lord EDDISBURY, opposed the amendment, while Lord BROUGHAM, Lord REDDESDALE, and the Earl of GLENCAIRN, supported it, their lordships divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 53; Against it, 39; Majority against Ministers, 14.

A conversation then ensued, the result of which was understood to be, that the Government did not propose to ask their lordships to reverse on the report or third reading the decisions which had been come to in committee, and that the remaining stages of the bill would be taken this week, without any opposition on the part of Lord Stanley.

Their lordships then adjourned.

#### THE RECENT POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord HATHERTON, in presenting a petition against the recent postal arrangements, expressed a hope that their lordships would institute proceedings to reverse them, observing that those regulations had originated in the over-anxious zeal of a small minority of the people.

Lord BROUGHAM concurred with the majority of the noble lord's observations, but remarked that, as the arrangement had been suggested by nearly 3,000,000 of petitioners, who might fairly be taken as the representatives of the opinions of 12,000,000 of the population, it was not fair to represent the measure as one which had only been supported by a small minority. He protested, however, against the measure itself, and against the course pursued by its supporters in calling their opponents the "irreligious party."

The Bishop of LONDON differed from the preceding speaker as to the increased desecration of the Sabbath, and reminded their lordships that the petition calling for these new arrangements had received the sanction of most of the merchants and bankers of the metropolis, and of a large majority of the middle classes. He did not on the present occasion give any opinion whether they were right or wrong, though his present impression was that they were right. He looked upon the new arrangements as a great trial, as a great exhibition of Christian feeling; and, as a Christian minister, he exulted in the alteration.

Lord KINNAIRD thought that the majority of the



inhabitants of our large towns were in favour of the recent alterations. According to the old system the servants of the Post-office could not command one day of leisure in the week, nor one day for the performance of their religious observances. He confirmed the statement of the Bishop of London. Considering that a letter could now be delivered at a distance of 400 miles in little more than twelve hours, he saw no reason for complaining of the new regulations. He thought that arrangements might be made to obviate many of the inconveniences and difficulties which had recently arisen.

Lord LYTTELTON took the same view of the question. Ministers had not taken a single step to carry out the recent measure without inconvenience.

The Earl of MALMESBURY hoped that their lordships would not reverse the recent decision of the House of Commons by any hurried proceedings.

The Bishop of OXFORD said, that what he complained of was that all persons in the country should be set to labour on the Sunday, in consequence of letters being delivered on that day. He did not wish to make the people religious by act of Parliament; he did not wish to stop the railways on Sundays; but he felt bound to do all in his power to protect those who wished to spend their Sundays religiously.

Lord CAMPBELL must deny the right rev. prelate's law. If a professional man received a letter on a Sunday, and he at once recognised the familiar names of John Doe and Richard Roe, he would no doubt place it quietly aside, and let it remain unanswered until the Monday. He had been born and brought up in a country in which the Sabbath was most strictly observed, and he must say that he deeply deplored the present movement, believing, as he did, that it would be subversive of the highest interests of religion.

#### COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION BILL.

Lord BRAUMONT moved the second reading of the County Courts Extension Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM thought that one or two improvements might be inserted in the bill when it was passing through committee. In the meantime he should support the second reading.

Lord CAMPBELL said that the feeling of the country had been so strongly expressed in favour of the bill that he could not by any means oppose the second reading. He only wished to warn the House against sanctioning the extension of the jurisdiction of the County Courts to actions of tort.

Lord BRAUMONT thought that if the jurisdiction of the County Courts were not extended to actions of tort, the best part of the bill would be taken away, as it was in such actions that the greatest number of cases arose.

The bill was then read a second time.

#### THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The House of Commons, on Monday, went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill.

On the first clause, Mr. HORSMAN moved an amendment, by which the whole administrative and financial duties of the commission were to be placed under the control of three paid and responsible commissioners. The composition of the general Board of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the hon. member stated to be extremely heterogeneous and clumsy, while the business that came before them was strictly secular, and he contended that there was no reason why the precedents set in other departments should not be followed in the case of the commission, and the transaction of its affairs left in the hands of two or three laymen under strict accountability to Parliament.

Lord J. RUSSELL remarked that the amendment proposed a wide department from the course recommended in the report of the committee, of which Mr. Horsman had himself been a member. The arrangement as it stood in the bill was, he contended, preferable. Two commissioners, one nominated by the Crown, and the other by the Archbishop of Canterbury, would represent the highest interests of the Church and State; and their authority would have the greatest weight. Many of the objections urged against this plan were, he added, directed against the general system of Church Establishments, rather than the special case of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

Sir B. INGLIS controverted some of Mr. Horsman's statements of facts, that the hon. member afterwards justified.

Sir B. HALL supported the amendment with a copious detail of the mal-administration of Church properties, and the careless and neglectful manner in which episcopal dignitaries grasped at Church property. We give an extract or two, and are sorry our space will not permit us to give the whole of his useful speech:—

The proceedings of the bishops upon the commission had, all along, been calculated to bring the commission into public disrepute, characterised as those proceedings were by the determination of the bishops to better themselves, without the smallest care for the condition of the working clergy. He fully corroborated his hon. friend's statement, that the present income of one of the bishops—that bishop being the Bishop of London—was £60,000 a year. It was quite absurd to adopt the bishops' own returns on the point. In 1837 the income of the Bishop of London was returned at £14,510; in 1843 it was returned at £12,481; now, in 1857, the assessment of Paddington was £112,808; in 1843 the assessment was £191,164. What did the House think was the occasion of this immense increase of £78,000? Nothing more nor less than the houses built meanwhile upon the property in the parish of the very Bishop of London who would have them believe that he, poor man, had, meantime, lost £2,020 of his income! [hear.] The thing was a mere farce. In 1843 the incomes of the bishops amounted to no less than £197,559 1s. 6d., being an average of £8,000 a year to each bishop. But to show

how remarkably well the bishops managed their affairs, he might state that they returned their net income at £153,794 14s. 8d., being a difference of £43,795 between the gross and the net income. From the time when his hon. friend first called the attention of the House to the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commission, that body had laid no report before Parliament.

Some years ago the bishops were desired to send in accounts of their gross income, their net income, and their expected income. 12 bishops sent in a return of their gross income, amounting to £115,418; their net income they represented to be £101,061; and as to their expected income, they concurred in stating that they believed it would be considerably diminished, and that instead of £115,000, it might be taken at £92,106. Some time after having made this statement these bishops returned their incomes at £123,269.

To show the poverty of these eight sees [in which episcopal palaces had been created], and how little the commissioners cared for the poorer clergy, he might state that they contained 85 parishes in which the income of the clergymen was less than £50 a-year, and 417 where the income was between £50 and £100. Yet, upon these 502 livings the Ecclesiastical Commissioners spent only £5,295, whereas they expended for the bishops above £143,000.

To show the difference between the working clergy and those who did comparatively little, he would just refer to the comparative incomes of an Archbishop of Canterbury and a Canterbury curate. He found that the present archbishop, who he admitted was a most excellent man, had received from ecclesiastical funds £174,000. But, suppose a Canterbury curate had been in receipt of his present income from the year 1 of the Christian era to 1851, he would have received only £129,000, leaving a balance of £45,000 in favour of the archbishop [a laugh]. He found, also, that six or seven sons or sons-in-law of the archbishop and of the Bishop of Winchester held preferments in the Church. But, unhappily, the Church was divided into two parties—the Archbishop of Canterbury was at the head of one, and the Bishop of Exeter was at the head of the other; and he had no doubt that the diminution of the income of the latter prelate was owing to the enormous expense he had been put to in his legal proceedings, which were now charged on the episcopal fund. That prelate had also received £129,300 from ecclesiastical sources; but taking a Welch curate passing rich with £40 a-year, and supposing that he had held his income from the first year of the Christian era, he would have received only £74,000, leaving a balance of £55,000 in favour of the bishop [a laugh]. Several members of the bishop's family had also preferment in the diocese; he (Sir B. Hall) wondered whether all those gentlemen had been examined as to the doctrines of baptismal regeneration [a laugh]. How different was that from the example of Bishop Wilson.

From these and other facts Sir B. Hall argued, that the Ecclesiastical Commission, as now constituted, did not properly perform its functions, but left the interests of the really working clergy wholly unregarded. He hoped the House would not be contented merely with the valuable amendment, as he admitted it was, of the noble lord, but that a committee would be appointed upon which bishops would not sit, and that they should be excluded from the board of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

Sir GEORGE GRAY deprecated the course which the arguments had taken, in attributing pluralities, and all other clerical anomalies, to the Ecclesiastical Commission. So far as the existing evils were fairly assignable to the Commissioners, they seemed to arise from the cumbrous constitution of the board, and the miscellaneous nature of the work assigned to it. The change contemplated by the bill, in providing for the creation of a small working committee, was, he believed, best calculated to obviate those objections.

Sir J. PAXINGTON and Mr. GLADSTONE questioned the accuracy of many of Mr. Horsman's statements and inferences.

Mr. HORSMAN admitted that the bill, as amended by the noble lord, had been considerably improved; but it still appeared to be very objectionable, because the Estates Committee was to consist of five members, of whom three were to be named by the episcopal bench.

The amendment was rejected by 60 to 22.

On clause 6 being read, appointing the Church Estates Commissioners, with two members named by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to be "the Estates Committee,"

Sir B. HALL hoped the committee would expunge the clause. The country was disgusted with the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commission; yet it was proposed to leave them, in effect, in the management of this immense fund. They were to have the appointment of the committee of the estates of the Church, which belonged, not to them, but to the members of the Church [hear, hear].

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that the committee recommended that there should be three paid commissioners, and "that in order to constitute a quorum of the board or of the committee for managing the property, the presence of one of the paid members should be necessary;" the Government now proposed the presence of two members, not merely of one. Admitting a want of efficiency in the conduct of the business of the Commission, he could not admit the charge that they had endeavoured to take unfair and unjust advantage of their power. His object, therefore, was to make an efficient commission, not to cast the censure which the hon. member would cast [hear, hear].

Mr. HUMS considered that the property ought to be managed entirely by laymen. Ecclesiastical management had "made a pretty mess of it" [hear, hear].

A proposition, made by Mr. DENISON, that instead of two of the Church Estates Commissioners only being paid, each of the three should receive a salary, was, after a little consideration, withdrawn.

Mr. HORSMAN considered that the object the committee had in view was, that the Estates Committee

should have the management of the estates practically and entirely, but by the clause the two commissioners appointed by the Crown were practically swamped and placed in a minority.

The clause was carried by 76 to 33 votes.

On clause 13, which had been introduced by the House of Lords, and provided for the gradual appointment of a series of suffragan bishops, who were to receive a reduced scale of income, and enjoy no parliamentary privileges, but were to fulfil a minor and auxiliary range of episcopal duties, Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that all the words in the clause, after the word "that," be omitted, for the purpose of substituting others, the object of which was, to unite the episcopal fund and the common fund, and to make the joint fund available for all purposes for which the common fund had heretofore been available.

Mr. GLADSTONE said, that the noble lord's amendment, if adopted, would amalgamate the episcopal and the common funds, and that might be looked upon as an indication of an intention on the part of the Government to abandon the pledge, given a few years ago, to create new bishoprics when the episcopal fund would allow of their endowment. If that was the intention of the Government, they ought to avow it openly, instead of attempting to effect it in the latent and covert manner now proposed. But though he was in favour of an increase of bishops, they need not be counterparts to the present number of the episcopate in temporal and external circumstances. A bishop should be essentially the spring of spiritual life and spiritual movement in his diocese. It was desirable that no new bishoprics should be created except in places where the popular mind was prepared to receive them, and where practical evidence had previously been given of that preparedness of public opinion. It was his intention to propose a clause to enable the Queen in Council to appoint new bishops, at fixed salaries, not exceeding £1,500 a-year, in any district where the sum of £30,000 for the endowment of the bishopric should be raised by voluntary subscriptions in the locality. His idea of a bishop was, that he should be the pastor of his diocese, not a spiritual monarch, ruling it from a lofty position.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not admit that his amendment was fairly liable to the construction which the right hon. gentleman had put upon it. The Archbishop of Canterbury and other high authorities were of opinion that, for the present, the whole of the funds coming under the control of the Ecclesiastical Commission should be appropriated to the relief of parochial necessities. It was also thought desirable that a bill for the creation of new bishoprics should receive more general assent than it was likely to obtain at this time. If they appointed new bishops, as he understood the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) wished to appoint them, the result might be merely that the present constitution of the Church would not go on very well; but it might be also that many persons would say that it would be a much better constitution if the bishops were deprived entirely of their temporal power; if they were excluded from the House of Lords, and if we had an entirely different order of bishops, not so connected with the State. He confessed that he, for one, should look at such a result with considerable alarm [hear, hear]. He would not now enter into this large question; but he must say that he did think if they had a separate order of bishops, altogether disconnected with the State, it would go far to endanger the constitution both of Church and State as it at present stood [hear, hear].

Sir B. INGLIS said, that Mr. Gladstone's plan would be apt to lead to an endeavour to separate the Church from the State [hear, hear]. With respect to the suggestion to have bishops who would not be members of the House of Lords, it was also necessary in order to effect that object that the noble lord should invoke the aid of an act already on the statute-book; he meant the act of Henry VIII. with regard to suffragan bishops, who were not intended to sit in the House of Lords [hear, hear].

Mr. HUMS said his hon. friend seemed to think that the time was coming when the consolidated fund might be applied to endow new bishoprics. He seemed, indeed, to have nothing but bishops before his eyes; but he could assure his hon. friend, that if there was one thing more likely than another to estrange the people from the Church, and to lead to a separation of the Church from the State, it would be such a proceeding as he seemed to contemplate [hear, hear].

Mr. HORSMAN had a strong feeling that, at the present moment, the parochial destitution required to be attended to far more than the wants of the episcopate; and hence he supported the present proposal.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT thought that every means should be taken not to overlay the bishops with excessive duties, and especially not so to occupy them with secular duties, that, by degrees, their minds became diverted by them from the spiritual office [hear, hear]. He did not think that the addition of the suffragan bishops would remedy the evil. It appeared to him, on the contrary, that these would merely be as so many more of those deans and rural deans, who already in too great numbers interposed between the bishops and the people. It was with deep regret, too, that he had heard the noble lord withdraw his promise of 1846, to increase the number of bishops.

Sir B. HALL said, that it was his own opinion that it would be much better for the interests of the Church if the bishops had not seats in the House of Lords at all. It must be clear to all, indeed, that the real duties of the episcopate were far better fulfilled by the bishops who had not seats in that House [hear, hear]. If the bishops insisted upon having



additional colleagues, all they had to do out of their incomes of from £5,000 to £15,000 a year was to provide a fund for new bishops, and the thing was done. Out of the present funds there was not a farthing more to be spared for the bishops, for the condition of the working clergy was most deplorable. In his own neighbourhood he knew of seven clergymen, gentlemen of education, required to present themselves as gentlemen, who were struggling on upon incomes varying from £45 to £68 per annum.

Some further discussion ensued, in which Mr. HOPE, Mr. DRUMMOND, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. W. P. WOOD, and Lord JOHN MANNERS, took part. The last-named member asked whether, if the committee adopted the amendment of the noble lord, he would give them any reasonable hope that, before the end of this or the next session of Parliament, these three additional bishoprics would be created? [cries of "Oh, oh!" and "Hear, hear!"]

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that by the amendment he proposed, there was clearly a power given to apply what would hereafter be the common fund—to consist of the present common fund and the episcopal fund—to purposes to which the episcopal fund was now applicable, such as the increase of the smaller bishoprics; but he did not think that either in the clause as it at present stood, or as the Government proposed to alter it, there was any power of founding or endowing new bishoprics. That, he apprehended, must be done by act of Parliament [hear, hear]. Now there being at present a separate episcopal fund, and there existing a surplus of that episcopal fund, it might be argued that it would be a proper application of that surplus to found and endow new bishoprics. But he thought it could more naturally be argued that the first application of the common fund, after providing for those things required by act of Parliament, should be to increase the small livings. He was of opinion that it might, from time to time, be necessary to increase the number of bishoprics; but he did not think that for that purpose the intentions of Parliament were at all prevented by the amendment which he proposed [hear, hear]. All that was intended was, that the increase of the small livings rather than the increase of bishoprics should first be provided for [hear, hear].

Lord JOHN MANNERS said that there had already been 1,100 applications for the augmentation of small livings. How many more might be made in time to come it would surpass the imagination of man to discover. What chance was there, therefore, of the desired increase in the episcopate?

The House then divided, and Lord John Russell's amendment was affirmed by 163 to 111. Majority, 52. After some opposition from Lord John Russell, the committee reported progress.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.**—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord BROUGHAM presented several petitions against the Metropolitan Interments Bill, and, on Earl CARLISLE's moving that the House go into Committee on the Bill, moved as an amendment that it be referred to a select committee. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH and Lord REDSDALE supported the amendment; and, although the Bishop of LONDON expressed his dissatisfaction, the Earl of CARLISLE gave way, and the Bill was so referred accordingly.

**EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.**—On the motion for bringing up the resolution on the Vote for Education, in the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. W. MILES called the attention of the House to the differences between the National Society and the Committee of Council, on the subject of the compulsory enforcement of the management clauses; and was supported in his objections to the rules by Lord JOHN MANNERS, Mr. ADDERLEY, Mr. P. WOOD, Mr. R. PALMER, and Mr. HENLEY. Sir G. GREY and Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended the course adopted by the Committee of Council, but intimated, that they would not oppose an inquiry into the whole question next session. The vote was then confirmed.

**HOME-MADE SPIRITS IN BOND.**—Lord NAAS having moved the second reading of the Home-made Spirits in Bond Bill, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the Bill, as opening the door to fraud, and also because the resolution on which it was founded had been carried by surprise in a thin House. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day three months. Mr. WYLD moved the adjournment of the debate; on which the House divided—135 against 95; majority against the adjournment, 40. Mr. FOX MAULE entreated the Scotch members to oppose the Bill, as likely to encourage intemperance. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, seeing that a majority of the House then present were in favour of the Bill's passing that stage, acquiesced in the second reading, but intimated that he should oppose the Bill at a future stage. The committal of the Bond Bill having been put, on Monday, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, without any further remark, moved that it be committed that day three months. The House divided—For going into committee, 120; against, 121; majority, 1.

**DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.**—In reply to a question by Mr. Disraeli, Lord PALMERSTON stated the receipt of the despatch from our Minister at Berlin, enclosing a definitive treaty of peace, signed on the 2nd inst., between the King of Denmark on the one hand, and the King of Prussia on the other hand, acting for himself and also for the Germanic Confederation, whereby all the differences between Denmark and Prussia are settled. The treaty is to be ratified in three weeks.

**MERCANTILE MARINE BILL.**—The House of Commons went into committee on this bill on Monday morning, after considerable discussion, and the rejection of an amendment moved by Lord JOHN MANNERS for referring it to a select committee. No progress was, however, made with the bill.

**THE EXHIBITION OF 1851 AND THE POLICE.**—In reply to a question from an hon. member, on Monday, Sir G. GREY said that if a portion of the police force were employed in reference to the Exhibition, he apprehended that they would be employed on the same condition as those on which they were employed at the Royal Agricultural Show; namely, their expenses being paid by the parties requiring their services.

**THE POPULATION (CENSUS) BILL** also went through committee on Monday. Mr. MACDONALD moved the addition of schedules providing a variety of minute statistical returns regarding the employments, productions, possessions, and religious tenets of the dwellers in agricultural districts. Mr. CORNEWALL LEWIS and Sir G. GREY opposed the proposition, which would encumber the returns, and must delay the completion of the census. After some lively discussion, the motion was withdrawn. A similar bill for Ireland was afterwards carried through committee.

**THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH BILL** went through committee, in the House of Lords, on Monday, on the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE. After some discussion and a division upon an amendment proposed by the Earl of LONSDALE for referring the measure to a select committee, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 47 to 18—29.

#### IRELAND.

**THE LAND QUESTION.**—The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church have "by a sweeping majority" adopted at their annual meeting, held in Belfast, a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the tenant right of Ulster.

**THE DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL** has caused a deep sensation in Dublin. As a mark of respect to his memory, the entire of the shipping in the river and docks had their flags flying half-mast high on Thursday. The same compliment to the memory of the deceased baronet was also indicated by the flag of the Belfast Corporation.

**THE SALES OF ENCUMBERED ESTATES** in Dublin still continue. On Friday many important estates were sold in full court, and realized good prices.

**REPRESENTATION OF MAYO.**—Among the candidates for the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Dillon Browne is Mr. John D. Browne, who represented the county in Parliament for some time previous to the year 1833. Mr. Ouseley Higgins has already addressed the electors, resting his pretensions on the advocacy of the principles of progress. The Protectionists, too, have, it seems, determined to take the field, and with this view Mr. Butt, Q.C., has been selected to do battle for the party. The *Freeman's Journal* also states that Mr. Attorney-General Monahan means to try his luck with the electors of Mayo.

**SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—A lady of independent circumstances, who has been staying at Holdgate, near York, left her residence between three and four o'clock on Thursday, with the intention of taking a walk along the banks of the river Ouse. Soon afterwards she was observed by a gentleman walking on the York and Scarborough Railway near the viaduct which crosses the stream in question, and at the same time a train was approaching at a rapid rate towards York. She remained evidently unconscious of its coming up, having her parasol before her, and was walking leisurely along the permanent way between the line of rails until the engine-driver gave the whistle alarm, which attracted her attention, when seeing her danger she turned round and ran back with the intention of escaping; unfortunately, however, the train was too close upon her, for in the next moment or so the engine struck the unhappy lady to the ground, and the whole of the carriages, seventeen in number, passed over her body. She was dreadfully mangled; her body, in fact, was literally cut to pieces.

**THE WIFE OF A CLERGYMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.**—A very shocking event has recently occurred at the town of St. Clears, near Carmarthen. The Rev. J. Lloyd, who resides in the neighbourhood, was examining a gun which he had procured for the purpose of killing vermin, and while rubbing the barrel with a piece of rag it accidentally caught the trigger. The gun went off, and the contents were lodged in the body of the wife of the rev. gentleman, who was seated on a chair near her husband. She fell immediately to the ground, and expired in a few minutes. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was recorded.

**RELEASE OF FUSSELL, THE CHARTIST.**—On Wednesday morning an order was despatched from the Home Office to Lieutenant Tracey, the governor of the House of Correction, Tothill-fields, Westminster, intimating that her Majesty had been pleased to remit the unexpired term (rather more than three months) of the sentence pronounced at the Old Bailey, in 1848, upon Fussell, who, with others, was convicted of sedition, and the prisoner will be discharged as soon as he provides the sureties required by the sentence. The term of imprisonment to which Ernest Jones was sentenced will expire on the 11th inst.

#### THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A DEPUTATION OF LONDON NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS waited upon the Marquis of Clanricarde, Postmaster-General, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, at his residence in Carlton-terrace, in order to urge upon his lordship, and through him upon the Government, the public necessity that exists for the abrogation of the recent Post-office regulations suspending the delivery of letters and newspapers on Sunday. Several gentlemen, the greater number of whom are connected with the weekly newspaper press, were in attendance, and explained the object of the deputation, at the same time earnestly impressing on his lordship the fact that great public inconvenience, a large increase of Sunday labour, and considerable loss to proprietors of newspapers, would ensue on a persistence in the newly-devised arrangements. The Marquis of Clanricarde said, his own opinion was, and he believed the same opinion was entertained by all the members of the Government, that this arrangement, which the House of Commons had decided should be carried into effect, would be of extreme inconvenience to the country, as it would prevent the transmission of news as well as letters to individuals. Newspapers had a strong claim to attention in all matters having relation to speedy conveyance by post, on account of the stamp duty, but at the same time the alteration of the order must depend upon the public; the public were represented in Parliament; the Government were merely the executive, and although there were doubtless occasions when it was well for a Minister of the Crown to interfere, yet it must be obvious that there were serious objections to the executive Government being put forward as opposing the wishes of the people, as expressed in the late address, and on a matter upon which a strong religious feeling existed. His own opinion upon the matter was perfectly clear, because when he came into office he was anxious to provide for the wants that then existed, namely, the transmission through London of the mails that came up from the provinces on Sunday. He, however, found much difficulty in doing so; the matter was much misrepresented, but it would unquestionably be a great convenience to the country. In conclusion, the noble lord said the Government would abide by the decision of the House of Commons, when the matter came to be reconsidered next week; and would take the result as the decision of the people as to whether the Post-office should be closed on Sundays or not. After some conversation, the deputation thanked his lordship, and withdrew.

**MEETING OF NEWSVENDERS.**—A meeting of news-venders and others interested in the London weekly press, was held on July the 4th, in Farringdon-hall, Snow-hill. Mr. Terry, of Hatton-garden, occupied the chair. Mr. Gilbert, at some length, stated his reasons for the course he had adopted. It was of no consequence to the general reader either in an intellectual or recreative sense, whether he received his weekly paper on the Saturday morning or afternoon, or on the Sunday morning; but it was of great importance to the news-vender, as, in the former case, he would be able to enjoy his rest one day out of seven; while, instead of the sale decreasing by such arrangement, he (Mr. Gilbert) had good reasons for stating that it would be materially increased. Mr. Gilbert then referred to a variety of letters, which he had received from news-venders in various parts of the country, among which was an important one from Manchester, which fully corroborated his assertions, showing that, if the newspapers were posted from London on the Friday evening, and received in Manchester on Saturday morning (the market-day of that and numerous other large towns throughout the kingdom), their circulation would be far more extensive than at present, as the newsmen would have a whole day to dispose of them, instead of a few hours (as now) on the Sunday morning; giving them also the facility of despatch by the Saturday morning post, and the daily carriers, to their various environs. In addition to which, there are numerous reasons for believing that all the difficulties could be so met as to prevent an increase of Sunday labour in other channels, and there is no doubt that an enormous amount of persons now employed on Sunday in the post-offices and as news-venders, would at length possess the natural right of Christians and Englishmen—a day of rest. Mr. Gilbert, after a powerful appeal to the philanthropy and common sense of the meeting, concluded by proposing the following four points:—

1. The publication of the *London Gazette* on Friday at one o'clock in the afternoon, instead of six in the evening, as now.
2. The first edition of the weekly papers issued on Friday afternoon, to be received at the General Post-office up to seven o'clock in the evening, instead of six, as now.
3. The receipt of those papers issued on Saturday, and intended for transit by the morning mails, to be received at the Post-office up to nine o'clock, instead of a quarter to eight, as now.
4. An extension of the day mails on Saturday morning, to double the quantity of post-towns, in order to greatly increase and facilitate the delivery of papers and letters to the various parts of the kingdom.

Mr. Lee (who attended as the representative of the proprietors of the *Morning Herald*, *Standard*, *St. James's Chronicle*, and *Bell's Weekly Messenger*) believed it was the opinion of the majority of news-venders, that the present postal arrangements would ultimately be productive of great good to the country at large, and that no one who held such a view could object to the Post-office authorities using every means in their power to give the system a fair trial. Mr. Oakley followed on the same side. Mr. Wild suggested several difficulties, and moved an amendment to the effect, "That the closing of the Post-office on Sunday for the delivery of newspapers and letters, is arbitrary and unjust; and that this meeting con-



siders such a proceeding opposed to the feelings of a large mass of the people, and pledges itself to make every lawful exertion to get such order rescinded." Mr. Serle (of the *Weekly Dispatch*), seconded the amendment, which, after much personal altercation and uproar, was carried.

**THE POST-OFFICE CHANGES.**—The following Post-office instructions have been issued to the deputy postmasters since the cessation of Sunday duty:—As great inconvenience has resulted from postmasters having in many instances neglected to despatch bags on Sunday last, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you, that the bags must always be despatched on Sundays, as heretofore, whether there are letters or not to be forwarded in them, and that in either case the bag must contain a bill in accordance with the usual practice. To enable the Postmaster-General to decide what reduction shall be made in the wages of letter-carriers and rural post messengers, in consequence of the diminution of their labour effected by the new regulations, which came into operation on Sunday, the 23rd ult., I have to desire you will immediately furnish the following information; viz.—How many deliveries were made by each letter-carrier attached to your office previously to the 23rd ult., and how many are at present? What are the wages of each letter-carrier? What rural post messengers have been relieved from work on Sunday within the last twelve months, without any reduction being made in their wages? What are the wages of such messengers? The question of the relief which may have been afforded to the clerks will be the subject of a future consideration. With reference to the latter instruction, there are nearly 20,000 town and country letter-carriers, whose wages average about 14s. or 15s. a week. A reduction of one shilling per week from the wages of each of these persons would economize the Post-office expenditure to the amount of £50,000 a year.

**THE HUDSON STATUE.**—It was always matter of regret with me that Hudson's Statue, among the other wonders of the present age, was not completed. The £25,000 subscribed, or offered as oblation, by the hero-worshippers of England to their Ideal of a Man, awoke many questions as to what outward figure it could most profitably take, under the eternal canopy; questions never finally settled; nor ever now to be settled, now when the universal Hudson *ragnarok*, or "twilight of the gods," has arrived, and it is too clear no statue or cast-metal image of that Incarnation of the English Vishnu will ever be molten now! Why was it not set up; that the whole world might see it; that our "Religion" might be seen, mounted on some figure of a locomotive, garished with scrip-rolls proper; and raised aloft in some conspicuous place—for example, on the other arch at Hyde Park-corner? By all opportunities, especially to all subscribers and pious opportunists to the Hudson Testimonial, I have earnestly urged: Complete your sin-offering; buy, with the five-and-twenty thousand pounds, what utmost amount of brazen metal and reasonable sculptural supervision it will cover,—say ten tons of brass, with a tolerable sculptor; model that, with what exactness art can, into the enduring brass portrait and express image of King Hudson, as he receives the grantees of this country at his levees or soirées and couchées; mount him on the highest place you can discover in the most crowded thoroughfare, on what you can consider the pinnacle of the English world: I assure you he will have beneficial effects there. To all men who are struggling for your approbation, and fretting their poor souls to fiddlestrings because you will not sufficiently give it, I will say, leading them to the foot of the Hudson mount of vision: "See, my worthy Mr. Rigmorole; consider this surprising copper pyramid, in partly human form; did the celestial value of men's approbation ever strike you so forcibly before? The *new Apollo Belvidere* this, or Ideal of the Scrip Ages. What do you think of it? *Allah Illallah*—there is still one God, you see, in England; and this is his prophet. Let it be a source of healing to you, my unhappy Rigmorole; draw from it 'uses of terror,' as the old divines said; uses of amazement, of new wisdom, of unutterable reflection upon the present epoch of the world."—*No. VII. of "Latter-day Pamphlets," by Thomas Carlyle.*

The *Times* preaches Parliamentary reform:—"We shall some day live to see every respectable household in this country, whether in town or village, in possession of the Parliamentary suffrage. Why not? No man can say whether such a constituency would be less 'Conservative' than the present, which, after all, is a bungling, complicated, scheme, incurring all the odium of an aristocratic feeling, with but little of the reality."

Father Mathew has left New Orleans for the West, and is now administering the "pledge" along the Mississippi.

**THE PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.**—A "Lover of Peace" writes:—"Allow me, through your columns, to suggest to delegates to the approaching Congress, the desirableness of supplying themselves with a suitable selection of Tracts in the French and German languages, for distribution en route, as opportunities may present themselves. Last year, I was very much interested in the circulation of tracts in the French language, published by the Religious Tract Society; some of which I dropped on passing through villages, at railway stations, &c., and others were received with avidity, and perused with apparent interest by fellow-passengers. At a small cost, the advocates of 'peace on earth' may also diffuse a knowledge of that 'peace which passeth all understanding.'"

THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY has determined to surrender its charter to Government.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 10, Two o'clock.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords last night the Marquis of Londonderry, after enumerating the many virtues of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge, proposed that the House should show its respect for the illustrious deceased by an immediate adjournment. The Marquis of Lansdowne objected to the adjournment, that course being, he observed, unusual under similar circumstances; but, upon the Marquis of Londonderry consenting to withdraw his motion, the Lord President moved an address of condolence to her Majesty, which was carried unanimously. A second address was afterwards voted to the bereaved Duchess of Cambridge. [Similar addresses were moved by Lord John Russell in the Commons.]

On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the report of the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill was brought up and agreed to. The noble marquis gave notice, at the same time, of a variety of amendments designed to modify some of the changes introduced into the measure since it came up from the Commons. A full discussion of these amendments, on which he indicated his intention of taking the sense of the House, was arranged for the third reading of the bill on Friday next.

The Elections (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Metropolitan Interments Bill was committed, and the clauses passed. After some other business, their lordships adjourned a few minutes before eight o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, at the noon sitting yesterday, the consideration in committee of the Mercantile Marine Bill was proceeded with, and clauses up to 23 agreed to, after some debating.

#### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. L. KING moved for leave to bring in a bill to equalize the franchise in counties and boroughs, by giving the right of voting to occupiers of tenements of the annual value of £10. Premising that the condition and circumstances of the nation had very materially changed since the passing of the Reform Act, he argued that our system of representation should be amended, because the people had altered and improved in their ideas. He insisted that the present system, which grossly violated the constitutional principle that taxation and representation should go together, worked injustice and oppression, and he pointed out various anomalies, which he proposed to correct, in the manner suggested by Lord J. Russell, by legislation supplementary to the Reform Bill.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion, which was supported in interesting speeches by Mr. ALCOCK, Mr. G. THOMSON, Mr. H. DRUMMOND, and Lord DUDLEY STUART. Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the motion.

Sir DE LACY EVANS, who had given notice of an amendment to make the payment of income or property tax, or of poor rate, or deposits of a certain amount in savings-banks, a qualification for a vote, the House being averse to his proceeding, withdrew it.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that if the House desired to extend the franchise, a measure should be brought in early in the session, so that it might receive mature consideration, and be preceded with and passed in the course of that session. To deal with a question of this importance by allowing a bill to be brought in and leaving it on the table was not worthy of the House or fair towards the people. This was a sufficient reason for his voting against the motion without entering into the particular question of the merits of this proposition, which, indeed, hardly any member had discussed. Having delivered his opinion on former occasions respecting electoral divisions and other matters which had been mixed up with this question, he did not think it necessary to repeat it. Without considering whether the representation of that House was exactly satisfactory, he did say that the people of this country were deeply attached to the fixed principles of the present constitution, and he should ask those who called for a change to show what was their plan, and that it would produce results consistent with the present form of the Government.

Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. GRATTAN, and Mr. L. KING, supported the motion. Mr. DISRAELI indulged in a lengthened invective against the supporters of the motion and the levelling system of political agitation of which they were sworn friends.

The motion was negatived by 150 against 100.

Mr. ANSTON moved for a select committee to inquire into the declining state of the coffee trade, and whether such decline is attributable to any frauds practised by the sellers of coffee. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion; which, after some discussion, was negatived on a division by 205 against 60.

#### SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

On this division being completed, the clock pointed to three minutes past 11 o'clock; and upon Mr. LOCKE's attempting to bring on his resolution to rescind the vote prohibiting the Sunday delivery of letters from the Post-Office, a confused opposition arose, many members wishing to keep to the letter of the understanding previously come to—that the discussion should not be commenced after 11.

Ultimately, Mr. LOCKE was allowed to proceed. He moved an address to her Majesty, praying for an inquiry whether the amount of Sunday labour might not be reduced without completely putting an end to the collection and delivery of letters, &c., on Sundays. His belief was, that there would be no real diminution of the aggregate amount of Sunday labour by the late measure, there would be merely a shifting of labour, and he adduced evidence of the division of labour consequent upon the distribution of letters and newspapers being transferred from the Post-office to private hands. He showed the delay, the embarrassments, and the losses which the suspension of postal communication on a Sunday would create, and asked why the suspension of labour should be limited to the Post-office, for if the principle was asserted in all its entirety, it would overturn the whole frame-work of society.

Mr. ROEBUCK seconded the motion.

Lord ASHLEY said, the House had adopted a resolu-

tion, and her Majesty, under the advice of her Ministers, had given directions to close the Post-office on Sunday, and in the name of those whom he represented, he demanded a full, fair, and sufficient trial, which the change could not have had within twenty days. Nothing had been alleged to justify a reversal of the decision of the House, and the arguments of Mr. Locke and Mr. Roebuck pressed with tenfold force upon the case of the metropolis, which had borne without complaint, and suffered no mischief from, a closed post-office.

Mr. AGLONY supported, and Sir R. INGLIS opposed, the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL explained the position in which the Government had been placed by the resolution of the House, which they were bound not to withhold from the Sovereign, whose consent they had advised. He did not consider that commercial correspondence was the chief matter, but the position in which families and domestic affairs were placed by the change, and he owned he could not get over this circumstance, that here was a public department, charged with the conveyance of letters and armed with authority to prevent their conveyance by others, which might transmit a letter one day addressed to a daughter, communicating the illness of her father, which arriving early on Sunday morning at a provincial town would be detained for twenty-four hours. The effect of this, and there might be a hundred of instances, amongst poor families would be distressing. He recommended the omission of a part of the motion, praying that pending inquiry the collection and delivery of letters on Sunday be continued.

Mr. GLADSTONE objected to the preamble of the motion, referring to the great public inconvenience which had arisen from the total cessation of any delivery or collection of letters on Sunday.

Lord J. RUSSELL suggested the omission of the words objected to by Mr. Gladstone; and the alteration proposed by the noble lord, retrenching the words at the commencement and the end of the motion, was then put as an amendment, simply praying for inquiry.

After some further discussion, in which Sir T. AGLAND, Mr. HUME, Mr. CARDWELL, Mr. SCHOLFIELD, Lord D. STUART, Lord J. MANNERS, and other members joined, the House divided, when the original motion was negatived by 233 against 92.

After some explanations respecting the course that would be taken when the inquiry was completed, the House, upon the motion of Lord ASHLEY, divided upon the amendment, which was carried by 195 against 112.

The following is the form in which the amendment was eventually adopted as a substantive motion:—

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to cause an inquiry to be made, whether the amount of Sunday labour in the Post-office might not be reduced without completely putting an end to the collection and delivery of letters, &c., on Sundays.

The other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

### FUNERAL OF SIR R. PEEL.

Yesterday afternoon the mortal remains of Sir Robert Peel were deposited in their last long resting-place, in the quiet parish church of Drayton Bassett. In compliance with the deceased's own injunctions (recently expressed by his executor in the House of Commons), the funeral ceremony was shorn of all those external attributes of pomp which usually accompany the interment of great national political celebrities. Still it was impossible to deprive the proceeding of the imposing effect springing from a spontaneous ebullition of the feeling in his district which a long intimacy with his more private and individual capacity materially awakened. The mayor and corporation of Tamworth took part in the procession, which left Drayton Manor about half-past two p.m. for the parish church. In spite of heavy rain a great crowd of people were assembled in the park. The funeral service was performed by the Bishop of Gibraltar. The principal mourners on the occasion were:—Mr. Frederick Peel, M.P., Captain W. Peel, R.N., John Peel, sons of the deceased; Colonel Peel, M.P., and the Dean of Worcester, his brothers; the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Hardinge, Sir James Graham, General Yates, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Bonham, Mr. Becket Denison, M.P., &c. When the reading of the service was concluded, the sons of the deceased advanced to the mouth of the vault, and each in his turn took a last farewell. At Tamworth during the entire day business was completely suspended, the shop-doors and windows being closed, and the inhabitants in mourning.

In London, yesterday, most of the tradesmen at the West-end and in the City testified their respect for the deceased statesman by partially closing their places of business. On the river, also, there was scarcely a craft in the numerous tiers but what displayed its flags in "mourning." In Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Derby, Wolverhampton, Bristol, Bury, and other places, the shops in the principal thoroughfares were partially closed during the day, and the muffled bells of the different churches tolled. No such universal recognition of the loss of a great man has been made for a long time past. The sum subscribed towards the erection of the monument to be erected in Manchester to the late baronet already amounts to upwards of £1,100.

**THE WORKING MAN'S MONUMENT TO SIR R. PEEL.**—At a special meeting of the committee, on Monday, at the Belvidere Tavern, at which Mr. Hume attended, Mr. Coppock proposed, and it was unanimously resolved, that the title of the testimonial be changed from the poor man's to the "Working Man's Monument," to the late Sir R. Peel, and that the subscriptions be from one penny and upwards, and not limited at all to any amount.

**FRANCE.**—In the National Assembly, on Monday, the general discussion on the law on the press was entered on, and was, towards the end of the day, declared to be closed, amidst a scene of extraordinary confusion, in which M. Emile Girardin was the most prominent actor. The House adjourned in this state at half-past six o'clock.

### CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, July 10.

We are very moderately supplied with Grain and Flour this week, and the weather being showery, our market is very firm for every article, and, in some instances, dearer for Wheat and Flour.



From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.  
For every additional Two Lines .... 0s. 6d.  
Half a Column..... £1 | Column..... £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that, in consequence of the pressure of matter, several letters in type are postponed till next week.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1850.

#### SUMMARY.

THE great characteristic of the past week has been the exhibition of public regret at the loss which the nation has sustained in the sudden death of the greatest statesman of the day. The melancholy catastrophe has excited an amount of sympathy and personal feeling such as no event of recent date has called forth. The leaders of every political party and opinion in Parliament have vied with each other in their expressions of regret, esteem, and admiration. As a mark of respect for Sir Robert Peel's memory the House of Commons suspended for one day its usual business, and the Prime Minister offered to his relatives the honour of a public funeral. Out of doors the expression of public feeling has been, if possible, more deep and general. The fourth estate has made Sir R. Peel the great topic of its diurnal or weekly effusions. Our most important towns have been studying how to express the national loss in the most public and general manner. Scarcely is the voice of the orator silent, and the pen of the eulogist dry, in honour of the deceased statesman, than there springs up simultaneously, in various parts of the country, propositions to embody the national feeling in a more enduring form. All classes are eager to contribute their subscriptions for so grateful an object. Most touching is it to observe the gratitude of the poorer classes towards the Minister "who sacrificed every other object of ambition to secure to the firesides and workshops of the toiling multitudes of this country the blessings of increased prosperity, health, and happiness." An association for raising, by one penny subscriptions, "a poor man's national monument to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel," has already been set on foot, with encouraging prospects of success. Such a movement is peculiarly graceful and appropriate in honour of one whose last speech as a Minister was an appeal for sympathy and justice to the mass of the people. We observe that Mr. Cobden felicitously suggests that at the base of any such "pyramid to his memory" which may be erected, the closing passage of that address (we have quoted it elsewhere) should be inscribed. "It will prove that he did not over-estimate the justice or gratitude of his countrymen, and it will also show to future statesmen that there is security, with the people, for the fame of a Minister who braves the vengeance of particular interests whilst conferring benefits upon the nation." The expressions of grief and respect which have been called forth at home by the death of Sir R. Peel have found an echo on the other side of the Channel. The French Assembly have testified in a gratifying and unexampled manner their sense of the political worth of the statesman, who was foremost in promoting international good feeling, and the Parisian press, once so bitter in their denunciations of "perfidious Albion" and her public men, almost mourn over the event as a national calamity.

The death of Sir R. Peel has been speedily followed by the decease of one who, if he has not guided a nation's destinies, has, to a great extent, won general respect by the becoming manner in which he has conducted himself in a high station. The Duke of Cambridge, the last surviving son but one of George III., and uncle of our present Queen, expired on Monday night, after a short illness. Although his life has been unmarked by any special acts of greatness, his name will be held in grateful recollection in the metropolis for his zealous exertions on behalf of its charitable institutions. The accident of birth, equally with his mental constitution, prevented him from taking a prominent part in the great questions of the day; while his good sense enabled him to resist many temptations which princes of equal rank and position have given way to. In times of political excitement he was never a partisan, but at all times

he thought it no condescension to lend his aid in furtherance of benevolent objects. If the great bulk of the nation has little cause to remember him with gratitude, none, probably, have reason to think of him with an opposite feeling. In the recollections of those who feel an interest in the principal charitable institutions of the metropolis, his urbanity of manner, and zealous advocacy of the cause of the poor and destitute, will long survive his death.

The Parliamentary proceedings of the past week have not been specially important. Lord Stanley has again showed his omnipotence in the House of Peers, by further emasculating the Irish Franchise Bill—a proceeding in which the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the part of Government, acquiesced with surprising resignation. The bill, now that it has been deprived of all its most useful provisions, is to be allowed to pass without further opposition. With the exception of conversations on the Industrial Exhibition and the recent Post-office changes, the reference of the Metropolitan Interments Bill to a select committee for the purpose of introducing some unimportant alterations, and the forwarding of several other measures (amongst which may be included the County Courts Extension Bill), the remaining business of their lordships' House does not require notice.

The death of Sir R. Peel, the Industrial Exhibition, and the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill—each of which subjects we have reserved for special comment—have monopolized the greater part of the attention of the House of Commons.

On Thursday evening Lord John Russell announced the intentions of Ministers with regard to the principal measures then before the House. The Lord-Lieutenancy Abolition (Ireland) Bill, the Securities for Advances (Ireland) Bill, the Merchant Seamen's Bill, and the Woods and Forests Bill, are abandoned for the present session. It is evident that this is only the first instalment of abandoned measures. Some other bills are to be proceeded with with the faintest prospects of success. From the alterations which were on Monday night, in the House of Commons, introduced into the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, there can be little doubt that the Upper House will reject it when it is again sent up to them. Sir Charles Wood's amended Stamps Bill is almost certain of sharing a similar fate. The Parliamentary Oaths Bill, against which a system of petitioning organized by the National Club is being brought to bear, is to be introduced and discussed to-morrow week, when it will no doubt be dropped for the present session. As for the Irish Franchise Bill, we may anticipate, from the tone of the Whig Minister in the House of Lords, that, if it becomes the law of the land, it will only be by the acquiescence of the lower branch of the Legislature in the "amendments" of Lord Stanley and his supporters. The *Daily News*, anxious at all times to make apologies for Government, "cannot refrain from expressing its disappointment at the little or nothing done during the present session."

On Friday night Mr. Cayley elicited a lengthened discussion on his motion to bring in a bill to repeal the malt tax. Although supported by several Liberal members, the proposition was rejected by a majority of nearly two to one. In the course of the debate, Mr. Disraeli indulged in one of his philippics against Ministers for their repeated refusals "to aid suffering agriculture," which drew from Lord John Russell the announcement that he would leave prices to be regulated by the supply of this country and the world, and not interfere to raise them by law, "whatever they may happen to be." A very safe declaration, in the present state of public opinion!

The quarterly statement of the Revenue, published last week, presents a very favourable result. There is an increase on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1849, of upwards of half a million sterling on the ordinary revenue, of which £204,931 occurs under Customs, and £304,623 under Excise. The only decrease is under Stamps, and a trifle under Property-tax. The nett increase on the quarter is £561,504. On the Financial Year, there is an increase of £1,215,867, although there is a decrease on the year of £70,580 under Customs, of £32,000 under Post-office, and of £84,284 under China-money. The nett increase on the ordinary revenue of the year is £1,164,904. This index of the general state of the country, coupled with the Board of Trade returns, furnishes ground for great satisfaction and thankfulness. There could scarcely be found a more striking illustration of the value the great bulk of the working classes set upon the free-trade policy, which is now in the ascendant, than the deep and general sympathy which they have spontaneously manifested at the sudden and untimely end of the great Free-trade Minister. From this fact, the Protectionist leaders may gather some notion of the kind of opposition they would have to encounter, should they ever attempt, if opportunity offers, to re-enact Protection. Even for agriculturists there are some grounds for encouragement in the present aspect of affairs. For the present year, at all events, they

have little reason to dread a large importation of foreign corn. Recent accounts from the United States lead to the conclusion, that for a long time to come, there is not likely to be any surplus of wheat or flour for exportation to Europe, nor even to those extensive markets in the West Indies and South America, which are usually supplied from that quarter. A more likely contingency is, that a demand will arise in Europe for wheat to supply the Eastern States of America. Let our panic-stricken farmers take comfort from the fact, that at the present moment the price of wheat is higher in the United States than it is in Europe. Throughout continental Europe the rye crop is everywhere defective, and, with the exception of France, the wheat crop is thin, unpromising, and later than usual. Leaving France out of consideration, the United Kingdom is the only great wheat-growing country where the prospects of the growing crops are so far quite satisfactory.

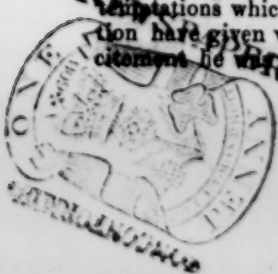
#### THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEELE.

HE is gone! Scarcely yet can we fully realize the fact. We never knew before how large a space he filled in public esteem, nor how closely he was intertwined with the nation's affections. We measure the one by the vacancy occasioned by his loss, and become conscious of the other by the laceration it has inflicted. The country mourns as for the decease of a personal friend. Never was sorrow more unfeigned, more general, more touchingly expressive of itself. The tone of the public mind is chastened and subdued. Enmities are quenched. Infirmities are, for a time, forgotten. Old men speak of him with emotions which they cannot control—the octogenarian soldier, whose firmness has won for him the title of "Iron Duke," weeps like a child—opponents, the fiery and the subtle, bow their heads, as if themselves stricken. All classes exhibit signs of having been overtaken by a sudden calamity.

The impression produced owes something of its depth to the circumstances of the case. On Saturday morning, Sir Robert Peel was holding the House of Commons spell-bound, by an oration on the Foreign policy of the Whig Government—on Saturday afternoon he is carried home by strangers, a wreck of poor humanity. One of the common accidents of life had shattered his frame—he lingers for a day or two, in agony, and then dies. The contrast between what he was on Saturday morning, and what he is on Tuesday night, is too startling not to have created deep sensation. Then, "the observed of all observers," the statesman of the day, an umpire of parties, himself having reached an altitude above the atmosphere of party, rich in reputation, in experience, and in a people's gratitude, in full possession of his powers, and seemingly in the secure enjoyment, for many years to come, of an ample share of the highest blessings of this life—now, a mangled corpse, bedewed with the tears of his bereaved friends. The interval between the two extremes is but a few hours. From that height to this depth he is flung by a mere casualty—and whilst men are yet speaking of him as destined once more to steer the State through coming difficulties, he is beyond all earthly responsibilities.

But these circumstances, whilst they served to enhance the country's grief, did not occasion it. Sir Robert's death was sudden—but not more so than that of several foregoing statesmen. Castlereagh, Romilly, Canning, Huskisson, and Lord George Bentinck, were parted from us abruptly and unexpectedly—but the sensation excited was neither so general nor so tearful. Peel had become part of ourselves. He seemed to be the living representative of this age's political possibilities. Men gauged, not indeed the inherent worth, but the feasibility, of future changes, by their suppositions as to what Sir Robert Peel would do. On the one hand, the aristocracy regarded his concessions to popular demands as indicating both the necessity and the safety of granting them—on the other, the people had come to look upon him as the only statesman who, besides being open to conviction, possessed the courage and the power to give it, when matured, a practical effect. The Whigs are like the servant in the parable, who said, "I go, sir," but went not—Peel resembled him who refused, but afterwards repented, and went. "And went." This is the secret of Sir Robert's place in the respectful and grateful recollections of Englishmen. His performances outdid his promises. He said nothing, or he said "No," on more than one great question of national policy, up to the last moment—but as soon as his "No" was converted into "Yes," he did it, out-and-out, once for all, like a thorough workman.

Latterly, too, the country had come to understand and appreciate the true character of the now departed statesman—had discovered the clue to his singular course. His early training had embedded him in Toryism, and, as his mind slowly expanded, he worked himself clear of it. His great deeds were all sacrifices of cherished convictions. His was, from first to last, the struggle of sagacity and honesty, with unfortunate antecedents.





He entered public life bound hand and foot by narrow prejudices—and one after another his political growth burst them asunder. There was nothing like fickleness or vacillation in his career, although it exhibited many unanticipated changes. His morning was one of clouds—heavy, gloomy, impenetrable. As noontide approached slight breaks here and there gave hope of a brighter day by and by. Again and again darkness and light alternated, as early prejudice or settled conviction got the ascendancy in his mind. Then, suddenly, a glorious gleam of sunshine startled every one, to be succeeded, however, by another considerable interval of overshadowed judgment. It was afternoon with him before his sun shone forth steadily and serenely—and, even then, the firmament was not clear of clouds to obscure occasionally its lustre. But men had already predicted for him a splendid evening. They had faith in his patriotism. They had had experience of his power. They could trust his sagacity. No one suspected that Sir Robert Peel would move backward. His progress might be slow, sometimes wearisomely so, but he never retreated. Every step he took forward he took firmly and finally. And to the melancholy close of his course he made progress. A belief in his integrity obtained for him general respect—a sense of his firmness yielded him a large share of a nation's confidence. Hence the universal feeling excited by his sudden death. Gratitude, hope, and trust, were disassociated from the stem about which they had been long twining. All men felt that they had sustained a heavy loss.

It is plain, notwithstanding the prevalence of a contrary expectation, that Sir Robert had done his work. He could hardly have lived to carry through another peaceful revolution. The transition period, to which he belonged, is just upon its close. Principles are on the eve of a face-to-face conflict—right and privilege will have to measure strength with each other. After all, it is to be remembered that Sir Robert Peel was mainly a conservative—too enlightened, indeed, blindly to obstruct improvement, but too nearly allied to the aristocracy willingly to lead it. He originated nothing—he adopted nothing—until the labour of others had put it within his power to accomplish it. We did not participate in the common opinion, that he would live to become the man of the people. We doubt whether he could ever have been brought to regard them as possessing rights superior to all conventional arrangements. In ecclesiastical matters his opinions were immovably traditional. They who are seeking to give effect to the principles enunciated by this paper, could not reasonably look for his assistance. He has lived long enough to guarantee to posterity the greatest of his benefactions—namely, free-trade; and, having done this, he is called hence.

A critical estimate of his character it would be ill-timed just now to undertake. For the present, it is a more congenial task to dwell upon those features of it which justly elicit admiration. We have lost a great man—for great, unquestionably, he must have been, who attracted to himself so large a share of the world's homage, and enjoyed such a full measure of this country's respect. We have lost him suddenly, and sadly. The man of the age is gone! All honour to him for his virtues, and gratitude for the benefits he has bequeathed us! May his memory be fragrant!

#### MORE NICE THAN WISE.

THE Industrial Exhibition of 1851 was to display other results than the productions of even the rarest ingenuity—it was to present the singular spectacle of perfect unanimity among men of all parties; to excite only pride and pleasure among our own people—emulation without envy among those of other nations. It may yet fulfil that grand anticipation—but at present it is provoking a wordy war, quite fierce in its verbosity, and raging with equal heat in Parliament and the press. In the latter, the *Times* of course fulminates in the van; and in the former, Lord Brougham, as much of course, is foremost in the fray; while Col. Sibthorp acts as Sancho Panza to the Don Quixote of the Lords. Legal opinions are invoked and quoted, as on a great constitutional question—heavy charges are made and met—columns of statistics are marched and counter-marched—and, worst of all, the Exhibition is threatened to be sent to the Court of Chancery, whence it would certainly not emerge by next summer. We had almost forgotten to say, that all this dust is raised about the simple question, What shall be the site of the Exhibition?

Hyde Park, say the Commissioners, below the Serpentine, and fronting the Kensington-road. No! say the fastidious fashionables who daily canter up and down Rotten-row; daily, that is, in "the season;" which bears, we believe, about the same proportion to the natural year, as Mayfair does to the metropolis. A building there will be a tubercle on the left lung of London; they are suddenly seized with sanitary zeal, and speak in appropriate metaphor. But Hyde Park contains nearly 400 acres, and the Commissioners ask

but 20. More candidly, the objectors exclaim their houses will be filled with dust, their slumbers prematurely broken by the incessant lumbering of brick-carts—one every minute and a half, ten hours a day, for a hundred days, according to the exact calculation of a hypochondriac contemporary. Take it to Islington, Battersea, where else you will; but let not our patrician senses be offended by these plebeian sights and sounds.

We care little for ourselves where the Exhibition be, so that it be capacious enough for its purpose, and easily accessible to the multitudes that will throng to see it—to the poorest as well as to the rich or well-to-do. For those ends we approve the selection made by the Commissioners; whose decision, indeed, we should be slow, in any case, to dispute, since a body of well-informed, intelligent, disinterested men are better fitted to judge of the business before them than are the general public. That the Exhibition should be in the immediate neighbourhood of the city is a consideration of the first importance. It will need to be visited, to be thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed, repeatedly—a matter easy enough to those to whom time is a burden; but not so to the hundreds of thousands of shopkeepers, workmen, labourers, and servants, to whom a holiday is an event, and the expenditure of a day's wages a double loss. Fancy a Spitalfields weaver, or a Limehouse dock-labourer, starting from home with wife and bairns. To them, omnibus or steamboat must not be a necessity; or their pleasure will be overcast. Free admission should be given them, or, at most, but a very low charge exacted. We hope to see the occasion one of more general enjoyment than any we remember. For once, let English Industry hold high festival—its face radiant with intelligent delight, unclouded by a shade of care.

A word must be bestowed on the unworthy fears, expressed by some, of the consequences of so vast a gathering as is to be expected. Confusion, it is said, will inevitably ensue, and wholesale depredations be committed. The police force, says Lord Brougham, must be indefinitely increased, or London will be pillaged—a cordon must be drawn round Hyde Park, lest provincials and foreigners bivouac there. The heavens be propitious, then! say we. Why not make tents, my lord? Even now, say you, on the authority of a friend, hundreds nightly sleep there. Shocking! but is it not worse they should be houseless than that they should elude the gatekeeper?

One suggestion, we see, has been made—that the building be composed of iron columns, with glass roof and sides; a proposal of more ultimate than direct importance. We are strangely neglectful of these materials, cheaply attainable as they are, admirably adapted to our climate, and beautiful in appearance. It would greatly add to the interest of the Exhibition that it be held within so novel a structure, which itself would serve as a model for subsequent erections, and so promote some of the highest ends of industry and art—the elegance of our cities and the comfort of the people.

#### PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRATION.

OF all the subjects we could urge upon the attention of our friends, this is at the present moment practically of the greatest importance. Recent political events point to the probability of a general election taking place upon the next register. The death of Sir Robert Peel has removed the great obstacle to the amalgamation of his followers with the Protectionist Opposition; and it needs not the gift of prophecy to foresee that their combined forces will sooner or later eject the Whig Government from office. It is wise, therefore, that all who feel interested in the progress of right principles should be prepared for that alternative. We have so often dwelt upon the responsibility attaching to a parliamentary vote, that it is scarcely necessary to reiterate our views under that head. Moreover, we believe that no one earnestly alive to the value of his own political principles will require more than a hint to induce him to look after his vote. All great questions—political and financial reform, peace, voluntarism—may be incalculably helped forward by means of a general election. The fruit of years of zealous agitation, careful teaching, and unwearied industry, then begins to appear. Now is the time for independent and thorough reformers, of every description, to lay the foundation for future triumphs—not by talk, but by work—not merely by advising others to do what is requisite, but by each one doing it for himself. The lamented Sir Robert Peel, when he found himself in a miserable minority, some dozen years ago, did not give up the battle in despair, albeit it was in an unpopular cause. Instead of going about denouncing the Reform Bill as revolutionary, and calling for its repeal, he accepted it for his own ends, made use of the advantages it offered for building up afresh his shattered party, and at length, by a persevering use of the agencies it put within his reach—especially the machinery of registration—he found himself once more

enabled to take his post at the helm of public affairs. What he and his party did for their own ends, surely men who are solicitous only for the triumph of great principles can also do. When we recollect how evenly parties are divided, how much can be accomplished by a small but compact body of earnest men in the House of Commons, it is not too much to affirm, that the final success, in the next Parliament, of more than one question in which earnest Reformers are interested, may depend upon the use now made of the machinery of registration. Let every reformer in Church and State, who would avail himself of an important opportunity of furthering his principles, at once see that his own vote is secure, and then those of his friends who sympathize with his views.

To secure this important object the following information will be found useful. County votes may be registered up to the 20th inst. The county franchise rests upon four bases. First, the 40s. freehold, together with property held under a lease of lives, and which should be described as *freehold* in the claim. Secondly, leaseholds of sixty years' duration and £50 value. Thirdly, copyholds of £10 annual value. Fourthly, occupation under one landlord to the annual rental of £50. The first class of claimants must have been in possession since the 31st of January of the present year, and the second and third classes since the 31st of July of last year. With respect to boroughs the following persons are qualified to be registered as electors; viz.—Every male occupier, twenty-one years of age, not subject to legal incapacity, being either *owner* or *tenant* of a building, or a building and land under the same owner, of the clear yearly value of ten pounds, provided that the occupation commenced on or before August 1st, 1849; provided also that the occupier is rated to the relief of the poor, and shall have paid, on or before July 20, 1850, all poor rate and window duty due from him previously to January 5th, 1850, for the premises for which he claims to be registered; and, further, that the claimant shall have resided for six months before July 31, 1850, within the borough, or within seven miles of any part thereof. It is to be specially noted that removal from one ten-pound occupation to another of that value within the borough, *does not disqualify* to be registered, and that joint occupiers may be registered where the premises are of ten pounds yearly value for each occupier.

#### PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

The arrangements for this great meeting are now definitely settled. The German Senate has, in the most courteous manner, given in writing their full authorization for holding the Congress. An active committee has also been formed at Frankfort, for making arrangements both for the meetings of the Congress and the hotel accommodation of the delegates and visitors who will attend it. Some of the most eminent men in Frankfort, including a member of the Senate, are on the committee, and have engaged to do their utmost to promote the success of the great gathering. From various parts of Germany and the continent adhesions to the Congress have been sent in, and the interest felt in the undertaking is widely spreading. This Congress, judging from present appearances, will be the most important one yet held, and it is to be hoped that England will supply, as she has hitherto done, the largest amount of support on an occasion so interesting.

The sittings of the Congress will commence August 22nd, and careful arrangements are making to convey the English delegates and visitors from London on the 19th August. The movement has already secured a large amount of attention, and the friends of peace throughout the country are manifesting a deep interest in the enterprise.

LORD STANLEY AND THE RIFON DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.—This Society having addressed Lord Stanley, calling on him and the Protectionist leaders in Parliament to assist in procuring Protectionist reaction by pushing out the application of free trade to labour employed in other than agricultural pursuits, Lord Stanley has replied by letter, that he cannot adopt a policy resting on the principle of a conflict between different classes; he adds—"With regard to that great interest the cotton-trade, whence proceeded the main agitation for the repeal of the corn-laws, the existing duties upon foreign articles entering into competition with them are so trifling, that I do not apprehend that any material effect would be produced by their entire removal."

REGISTRATION OF VOTES.—A parliamentary return, respecting the registration of votes, has just been issued, which shows an increase of 8,984 parliamentary electors on the lists of 1849-50, compared with the preceding year. In Ireland, in counties, there is a decrease of nearly 6,000 voters. In England and Wales the number of voters in 1848-49 was 872,374, and on the present registry 887,816; in Scotland, 90,396, and now 90,305; and in Ireland 78,433 last year, and 72,066 on the present register, making the total in 1848-49, 1,041,203, and for the present time, 1,050,187. By the 20th inst., rates and taxes due on the 5th of January must be paid.



## THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

## DETAILS OF THE FATAL ACCIDENT.

The information contained in our last number relative to the shocking accident, which terminated in the death of the above eminent statesman, was necessarily meagre and imperfect. The following interesting narrative of the circumstances attending it, and of Sir Robert Peel's lingering death, seemingly prepared with the approval of his family, appeared simultaneously in the daily papers of Thursday:—

Sir Robert Peel had called at Buckingham Palace and entered his name in her Majesty's visiting book only a few minutes before the accident. Proceeding up Constitution-hill, he had arrived nearly opposite the wicket-gate leading into the Green Park when he met Miss Ellis, one of Lady Dover's daughters, on horseback, attended by a groom. Sir Robert had scarcely changed salutes with this young lady when his horse became slightly restive, swerved towards the rails of the Green Park, and threw Sir Robert sideways on his left shoulder. Two gentlemen who were close to the spot ran forward and raised him, holding him in a sitting posture. Dr. Foucart was the third gentleman to render assistance. He saw the accident from a distance of one hundred and fifty yards, and hastening forward reached the spot just as Sir Robert had been raised by the other gentlemen. Sir Robert, on being raised, groaned very heavily, and in reply to Dr. Foucart's question, as to whether he was much hurt, replied, "Yes—very much." During the few moments which elapsed before a carriage was procured Sir Robert became unconscious, in which state he remained until after he had been assisted into the carriage. He then slightly revived, and again, in reply to Dr. Foucart, said, "I feel better." The carriage was then ordered to drive slowly through the park to Whitehall-gardens, Sir Robert being supported by Dr. Foucart and the two gentlemen who had first raised him from the ground. They had not proceeded more than thirty yards when Sir James Clarke met the carriage, and having heard of the accident, came up to see if he could render any assistance. Dr. Foucart requested Sir James to accompany him in the carriage to Whitehall, which Sir James consented to do. In a few minutes after he had entered the carriage Sir Robert became very much excited, and endeavoured to raise himself up, which it was thought necessary to prevent. He then again sank into a state of half-unconsciousness, in which he remained until his arrival in Whitehall-gardens. On being lifted out of the carriage he revived, and walked, with assistance, into the house. On entering the mansion, Sir Robert was met by Lady Peel and the members of his family, who had been awaiting his arrival in painful anxiety after having received intelligence of the accident. Lady Peel was overwhelmed with emotion, and would have flung herself into her husband's arms had not Sir James Clarke and the other gentlemen in attendance removed her. The effect of the meeting upon Sir Robert was extremely painful. He swooned in the arms of Dr. Foucart, and was placed upon a sofa in the nearest apartment (the dining-room). From this room Sir Robert was never removed, and so extremely sensitive to pain did he speedily become that it was only after very considerable difficulty that he could be removed from the sofa to a patent hydraulic bed which had been procured for his use.

Sir James Clarke having consulted with Lady Peel, it was arranged to send at once for Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Caesar Hawkins. Dr. Seymour and Mr. Hodgson, the family physician and surgeon, were also sent for at the same time. Sir James Clarke and Dr. Foucart remained in attendance until Mr. Shaw (Sir Benjamin Brodie's assistant) came, when the former left. At length Sir Benjamin arrived, and a consultation took place between the six gentlemen whose names are above given. A formidable difficulty presented itself at the very outset of the case, from the distressing fact that Sir Robert's sufferings were so acute that he would not permit any minute examination of his injuries to be made by the medical men. The slightest touch in the vicinity of the injured parts gave him intense agony, and the only manner in which he could be treated, under the circumstances, was to assume that the comminuted fracture of the clavicle (which was evident to the eye, on the clothes being removed) was the only one, and that the ribs were uninjured. After the consultation it was determined to reduce this fracture, but owing to the extreme sensibility of the patient, the operation was not completely performed; and, at the expiration of a few hours, the sufferer entreated that he might be released from the bandages, and they were accordingly taken off.

During Saturday evening Sir Robert was permitted to see Lady Peel and the members of his family; but after this time it was thought advisable to exclude all strangers from the apartment, for fear of producing any additional excitement. Sir Robert passed a restless night on Saturday, his extreme sensibility to touch increasing hourly, and his symptoms altogether becoming very alarming, which at the first, we believe, some of the medical gentlemen in attendance did not consider them to be. On Sunday evening, the pulse having increased from between 80 and 90, at which it had ranged after the accident, to upwards of 100, it was deemed necessary to take some blood, with a view of reducing the inflammation. Twenty leeches were accordingly applied to the left shoulder by Dr. Foucart, and a large quantity of blood was obtained. There was no positive improvement in the condition of the patient from this operation, and he continued in a very precarious state throughout the whole of Sunday and Monday. On Monday night the alarming symptoms were greatly increased. About 7 o'clock Sir Robert became delirious, and attempted to raise himself up in bed. In this state he continued during the greater part of the night, and at intervals he became so much exhausted that his medical attendants were several times of opinion that he could not survive through the night. In the paroxysms of his sufferings Sir Robert's thoughts were with his oldest and dearest friends, and the names of Hardinge and Graham were frequently upon his lips. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning Sir Robert fell into a sound sleep, in which he continued uninterruptedly until 8 o'clock. On awaking, his mind was quite composed, and his medical attendants considered him to be much refreshed by the rest he had enjoyed. There was still, however, cause for intense anxiety. From the period of the accident up to

this time (nearly 70 hours) Sir Robert had taken no other sustenance than a glass of champagne and the yolk of one egg beaten up, which he was induced with some difficulty to swallow. Medicine had been administered, as a matter of course, but throughout the same lengthened period the system had remained perfectly inactive. The pulse had greatly increased on Tuesday, marking from 112 to 118, and becoming very weak. At noon on Tuesday Sir Robert expressed himself to be a little easier. This relief was, unhappily, of short duration. At 2 o'clock far more dangerous symptoms than any which had yet been observed presented themselves. At this time Sir Robert began to breathe stentoriously, and his senses again failed him. He ceased to answer any of the questions addressed to him, and appeared to be sinking into a comatose state. Sir Benjamin Brodie was again sent for, and on his arrival agreed with Dr. Foucart and the other medical gentlemen that the case now assumed a most dangerous aspect. The pulse had become very weak, and marked 118. From two o'clock to six o'clock the change for the worse was progressive, the pulse increasing to 130, and becoming gradually weaker. Stimulants were administered, but had no apparent effect, and the stentorious breathing became more and more painful. The relatives were now informed that all the relief medical science could afford was exhausted, and that no hope whatever existed of Sir Robert Peel's life being prolonged for twenty-four hours. The Bishop of Gibraltar (the Rev. Dr. Tomlinson), a very old friend of Sir Robert's, was now sent for to administer the last offices of the Church. On the arrival of the prelate it was intimated to Lady Peel and the members of the family that they might now, without risk of increasing the dangerous condition of the patient, be admitted to the apartment in which he was lying. In a few moments the whole family were assembled in the presence of their beloved relative, whose exhausted condition at this time scarcely enabled him to recognise their identity.

It is not the province of the journalist to violate the sanctity of a scene like this, and therefore this portion of our narrative necessarily omits all matters of detail. It is sufficient to say, that the lamented sufferer lived sufficiently during one period of the interview to identify the features of those beloved ones surrounding his couch—towards whom he at length extended his faltering hand, and in an attitude bespeaking the intensity of his feelings, whispered in a scarcely audible voice—"God bless you!"

At the termination of this distressing scene Lord Hardinge and Sir James Graham, who had been informed of the fatal result anticipated, were admitted to the presence of the patient, now rapidly sinking. Both gentlemen were painfully affected; and well might Lord Hardinge remark on leaving the room that the contemplation of his beloved friend upon his dying couch had more unnerved him than all the dangers he had encountered on the plains of Moodkee and Sobraon.

At nine o'clock Sir Robert had become so exhausted as to be callous to all external impressions. The members of his family still remained near him, with the exception of Lady Peel, whose painfully excited feelings rendered it absolutely necessary to remove her from the apartment. The sufferer's strength was, however, so far exhausted that, although he gave occasional indications of being sensible of their presence, the power of utterance had altogether ceased, and it soon became evident that his end was rapidly approaching.

Sir Robert ceased to exist at nine minutes after eleven o'clock. Those present at his decease were—his three brothers, the Dean of Worcester, Colonel Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Peel; three of his sons, Mr. F. Peel, M.P., Captain W. Peel, R.N., and Mr. Arthur Peel; his son-in-law, Lord Villiers; Lord Hardinge, Sir J. Graham, and the medical gentlemen in attendance. Sensibility to pain had ceased some time before death, and his last moments were not disturbed by any physical suffering.

After death an examination of the body was made, when a most important fact was for the first time discovered; viz., that the fifth rib on the left side was fractured. This was the region where Sir Robert complained of suffering the greatest pain, and it was probably the seat of the mortal injury, the broken rib pressing on the lung, and producing what is known as effusion and pulmonary engorgement.

The family were consulted on the subject of a post mortem examination, but both Mr. Frederick Peel and Captain Peel objected to allow the remains to be disturbed in any way, and the precise cause of death will, therefore, never be ascertained. An application for permission to take a cast of the face, from an eminent sculptor, was also refused.

Sorrowful emotion at Sir Robert's sudden end has been manifested in every quarter of the kingdom. In London itself the feeling was such as has been rarely witnessed. In the neighbourhood of Whitehall, on Wednesday, every window was closed; and in the City the same mark of respect was shown by a vast number of mercantile establishments; many public buildings, and much of the shipping in the river, hoisted flags half-mast high, in token of mournful respect.

Sir Robert Peel's remains were removed from his residence, in a plain hearse drawn by four horses, on Friday evening, at seven. They were followed to the North-western Railway station by a single mourning-coach, containing Mr. Frederick Peel, Viscount Hardinge, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Goulburn. From the railway station, Mr. Peel alone accompanied the remains to Tamworth; and the funeral was to take place yesterday, at Drayton Bassett Church.

## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Although the main incidents of Sir Robert Peel's career are well known, the following brief summary of them, compiled from the *Examiner* and other sources, will, we have no doubt, be acceptable at the present moment:—

Sir Robert Peel was born near Bury, in Lancashire, on the 5th of February, 1788, and at the time of his death was in the 63rd year of his age. He was the eldest son of one of the wealthiest manufacturers whom this country has produced, and who, achieving much personal and political influence, was, in 1800, created a baronet for the earnest support which he invariably gave to the policy of Mr. Pitt,

and the loyalty he evinced by a subscription of £10,000, when, in 1798, the Government appealed to the nation for pecuniary support in the war against France. A few years later, in 1812, the elder Sir Robert was made Privy Councillor, and before his death, which took place in 1830, he had the satisfaction of seeing his son—the statesman whose loss is now so universally deplored—occupying one of the highest offices under the Crown. "The first Sir Robert Peel," says Miss Martineau, in her *History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace*, "was an able, conscientious public man."

His life was interesting as an indication of the greatness of the career laid open to ability and industry, under favouring circumstances, in our country; and his death was interesting, not only as conferring title and increased wealth on his illustrious son, but as giving him that freedom of speculation and action which had necessarily been more or less restrained of late (owing to his father's high Tory politics) by virtuous, filial regards. To make his son a statesman was, from the first, the great object of the rich manufacturer's ambition; and for this purpose he devoted the utmost attention to his education, retaining him under his own immediate superintendence until he arrived at a sufficient age to be sent to Harrow School. There young Peel was the contemporary of Lord Byron, who subsequently gave this testimony to the abilities which the future Minister then displayed. "Peel," he says, "the orator and statesman, was my form-fellow, and we were both at the top of our remove. There were always great hopes of him amongst us all, masters and scholars—and he has not disappointed them. As a scholar, he was greatly my superior." So marked, indeed, was his superiority, both for scholarship, sound learning, and laborious application, that all at Harrow, masters as well as students, shared in the belief that eminence in public life would at an early period reward his great exertions. He had scarcely completed his sixteenth year when he left Harrow, and became a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of A.B. in Michaelmas Term, 1808, with unprecedented distinction, being the first to take the honours of a double first class, in classics and in mathematics.

In 1809 Sir Robert attained his majority, and took his seat in the House of Commons as member for the city of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary. He was the nominee of Mr. Richard Pennefather. Early in the following year he was selected to second the address in reply to the royal speech, on the opening of Parliament. It is recorded that his first speech was decidedly a successful effort; and it is worthy of notice that this maiden speech should have contained a passage which shows that even then the future commercial minister had his eye on the real questions at issue in British politics.

England, he said, desired neither peace nor war, but she would suffer no indignity, and would make no unbecoming concessions. With every engine of perfidy and power against us, the situation of this country had proved to Buonaparte that it was invulnerable in the very point to which all his efforts were directed. The accounts of the exports of British manufactures would be found to exceed by several millions those of any former period. With regard to our internal condition, while France had been stripped of the flower of her youth, England had continued flourishing, and the only alteration had been the substitution of machinery for manual labour.

Before the close of the same year he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. He very early displayed those administrative abilities which distinguished him in every official position throughout his career; so that, on the 18th of September, 1812, after the general election, when he was returned for Chippenham, he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, having previously been made a Privy Councillor. In the then state of political feeling—more especially in Ireland, where parties were arrayed against each other, not merely by the profession of opposing principles, but also by virulent personal animosities—it was impossible for any man, however blameless his public conduct, to hold the office of Chief Secretary without provoking the most rancorous imputations from the opponents of the Government. Mr. Peel was no exception to this rule. He soon accumulated on himself, with peculiar bitterness, the enmity of the Irish Catholic party, who identified him personally with all the measures of repression and restraint which it was his official duty to administer, and would never call him by any other name than "Orange Peel." He bore these attacks with becoming fortitude, but was at length compelled to take notice of the violence displayed by the late Mr. O'Connell. The result was a hostile message communicated through Sir Charles Saxton, Under Secretary in Ireland, who had an interview first with Mr. O'Connell and afterwards with a friend of that gentleman, a Mr. Lidwell. Negotiations went on for three or four days, when Mr. O'Connell was taken into custody and bound over to keep the peace in Ireland; whereupon Mr. Peel and his friend immediately proceeded to the Continent. Mr. O'Connell followed them to London, but here, too, he was caught by the police; and so ended one of the few personal squabbles in which Mr. Peel had ever been engaged. For six years he held the office of Chief Secretary, at a time when the Irish Government was conducted upon what might be called "anti-conciliation principles." In this position he introduced and defended many Irish measures, including some peace-preservation bills; and the establishment of the constabulary force in that country has been among the most permanent results of his administration. The success of this experiment in Ireland subsequently suggested the embodi-



ment of a similar force in this country; and had he done nothing else he would long be remembered, both in England and Ireland, as the originator of our present system of police. We must not omit to record that it was during his tenor of office in Ireland, and on the elevation of Mr. Abbott to the peerage from the Speakership of the House of Commons in 1818, that a vacancy took place in the representation of the University of Oxford, when the upright conduct of Mr. Peel, and the marked ability he had displayed, pointed him out as a fit person to succeed Mr. Abbott. He was elected, and continued to sit for the University until the year 1828, when he resigned his seat in consequence of the course he adopted with respect to Roman Catholic Emancipation. In 1818 he resigned his office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and assumed the position of an independent member of Parliament.

We now come to that important period in the political career of Sir Robert Peel, at which he first took the initiative in legislation on the subject of the Currency. The financial and monetary condition of the country having, for the six previous years, engaged the serious attention of the Government and of Parliament, in the February of 1819 a committee of secrecy was appointed to inquire into the state of the Bank of England, with reference to the resumption of cash payments. Of this committee Mr. Peel was appointed chairman; and in consequence of the report made by it, recommending that cash payments should be restrained until the passing of a measure thereon, Mr. Peel took charge of and introduced that bill for authorizing a return to cash payments which bears his name, and which received the sanction of Parliament. Its adoption brought upon Mr. Peel no slight or temporary odium; and among those who opposed him on the occasion was his own father, whose veneration for the policy pursued by Mr. Pitt urged him to deprecate any encroachment upon the principles which had guided that statesman. We here interrupt the narrative of Mr. Peel's political career to mention the most interesting event of his domestic life—his marriage with Julia, the youngest daughter of General Sir John Floyd, which took place on the 8th of June, 1820, when Mr. Peel was in the thirty-third year of his age. Of this marriage there were issue seven children, of whom four sons and two daughters survive. One son holds a diplomatic employment, a second is in the navy, a third in the Scots Fusilier Guards, a fourth (Frederick Peel, who strikingly resembles his father both in person and speech) has a seat in Parliament. One of Sir Robert's daughters was married in July, 1841, to Viscount Villiers, eldest son of the Earl of Jersey.

In 1821 there was a lull in public affairs, which gave somewhat the appearance of tranquillity. Lord Sidmouth, who was growing old, thought that his system was successful, and that at length he might find repose. He consigned to younger and stronger hands the seals of the Home Department; accepted a seat in the Cabinet without office; and continued to give his support to Lord Liverpool, his ancient political chief. In permitting his mantle to fall upon Mr. Peel, he thought he was assisting to invest with authority one whose views and policy were as narrow as his own, and whose practice in carrying them out would not be less rigid and uncompromising. He soon found out his mistake. On the 17th of January, 1822, Mr. Peel was installed at the head of the Home Department, where he remained undisturbed till 1827. The year 1826 witnessed the commencement of his labours for the reform of the criminal code. This duty might be said naturally to have devolved upon him in virtue of his official position; but the subject was one in which, from the first, he had taken a very deep interest, his administrative experience having brought him into direct contact with the evils of the then existing law. The law reforms effected by him constitute in themselves an imperishable monument to his political and legislative reputation. It was during this period that the Metropolitan Police Act was passed.

The political death of Lord Liverpool, in 1827, having led to the nomination, by George IV., of Mr. Canning to the Premiership, Mr. Peel, with the Duke of Wellington, and several other of the chief members of the Government, resigned their offices. On Canning's death, the short-lived Administration of Lord Goderich having fallen to pieces, Peel resumed his former office at the Home Department, under the Duke of Wellington, in January, 1828. In this year he yielded the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts (so long opposed by Canning), on being outvoted in the House of Commons, and in the year following prepared to concede the claims of the Catholics, which he had resisted during the entire of his previous public life. It was towards the end of January, 1829, that a whisper began to be heard that Ministers intended to recommend Parliament to take into its consideration the subject of the Roman Catholic disabilities; and, on the 5th of February, it was confirmed by the royal speech on the opening of the session. On the day before the meeting of Parliament Mr. Peel addressed a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in which he admitted that he enjoyed the confidence of the major portion of his constituents on account of his resistance to the Catholic claims; intimating, that he intended to resign his seat, and, as he said, "by that painful sacrifice—by the forfeiture of that high distinction which I have prized much more than any other object of ambition—to give at least a decisive proof that I have not taken my present course without the most mature deliberation, and that I have not suffered myself to be influenced by any other motive than that of an overpowering sense of public duty." The surprised

and angry university refused to re-elect him. His opponent was Sir Robert Harry Inglis, who carried the election by a majority of 146 out of 1364 voters polled; and shortly afterwards Mr. Peel was elected for the borough of Westbury. Describing this memorable contest, Mr. Cooke says, in his "History of Party:"—

The enthusiasm of the country clergy was, upon this occasion, extraordinary—knots of old men might be seen in the Convocation-house, many of whom had not visited Oxford for nearly half a century, and who, at an immense personal sacrifice, had left their curacies and their livings in remote parts of the kingdom, spending no small portion of their slender stipend to come and vote against the man whom they called the arch-apostate.

On the 5th of March, Mr. Peel brought forward the Catholic Emancipation Bill, the interest of which absorbed for the time every other consideration. Strangers assembled in the avenues of the House of Commons as early as ten o'clock in the morning, though the gallery was not opened till six in the evening. In two minutes not a seat was unoccupied, while the lobby was crowded with people anxious to avail themselves of any resignations of places which heat, pressure, or fatigue might occasion. In one of the speeches he made at that time, with the same sense of honour that characterised his conduct many years after, when speaking of his share in repealing the corn-laws, Mr. Peel refused to accept the merit of having conceded Catholic Emancipation: he said, "The credit belongs to others, and not to me. It belongs to Fox, to Grattan, to Plunket, to the gentlemen opposite (the Whigs), and to an illustrious friend (Mr. Canning), who is now no more. By their efforts, in spite of my opposition, it has proved victorious."

The next great question, long agitated, and now forced by the French revolution of 1830 closer upon public attention, was that of Parliamentary Reform, for which the subject of our sketch was not yet prepared. On the 16th of November, 1830, the Wellington administration resigned, Mr. Peel ceased to be Secretary of State for the Home Department, and on the accession of the Whigs to office they brought forward the measure with which their name as a party had been so long identified. Mr. Peel, who had now succeeded to his father's title, opposed Parliamentary Reform, no doubt with increased knowledge and matured talents, but with impaired influence and abridged parliamentary followers. The history of the reform debates will show that Sir Robert made many admirable speeches which served to raise his reputation, but which never for a moment turned the tide of fortune against his adversaries; and in the first session of the first reformed Parliament he found himself at the head of a party that in numbers little exceeded one hundred. As soon as it was practicable he rallied his broken forces; either he or some of his political friends gave them the name of "Conservatives;" and it required but a short interval of reflection and observation to prove to his sagacious intellect that the period of "reaction" was at hand. Lord John Russell has borne a high and generous tribute to his conduct at this time. He never despaired of the State, never proclaimed it impossible to govern it because his mode of governing it had been rejected, but continued his zeal and labour in the House of Commons, declaring that he had no other ambition than to pass his public life within its walls, and finally became its master and leader once more, and the governor of this great country. His exertions had been extraordinary. Every engine of party organization was steadily, but quietly, put by him into vigorous activity, and before the summer of 1834 reached its close he was at the head of a compact, powerful, and well-disciplined Opposition; and such a high impression of their vigour and efficiency had King William IV. received, that when, in November, Lord Althorp became a peer, and the Whigs lost their leader in the House of Commons, his Majesty sent to Italy to summon Sir Robert Peel to his councils, with a view to the immediate formation of a Conservative Ministry. Sir Robert Peel accepted this heavy responsibility, though he thought that the King had grievously mistaken the condition of the country and the chances of success which awaited his political friends. A new House of Commons was instantly called, and for nearly three months Sir Robert Peel maintained a gallant struggle against the most formidable opposition that for nearly a century past any minister had been called upon to encounter. On the 8th of April, Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues, having been several times defeated in the House of Commons, resigned, and the Whigs returned to power, which they retained until 1839.

Passing over the whole of the period from 1836 to 1839, during which the Whig Government was daily becoming more and more contemptible, while Sir Robert was building up a powerful Conservative party, we have next to record that, in May, 1839, the Whigs having been beaten on the Jamaica Bill, Sir Robert was again sent for, and received the Queen's command to form a Ministry; but on his making it a *sine qua non* that her Majesty should dismiss certain clever stateswomen of her household, relatives of his Whig predecessors, the Queen returned the following answer:—

Buckingham Palace, May 10, 1839.

The Queen having considered the proposal made to her yesterday by Sir Robert Peel, to remove the ladies of her Bedchamber, cannot consent to adopt a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and which is repugnant to her feelings.

In three hours afterwards Sir Robert tendered his resignation, and Lord Melbourne was again reinstated in office, but not in power. From that period Sir Robert's influence in the country went on progres-

sively, as did also his strength in the House of Commons, as was tested by various important divisions. At last, on the 27th of May, 1841, he moved the question, "Whether the House of Commons still puts its confidence in Lord Melbourne's Government," which, after eight nights' exciting debate, was carried in the negative by a majority of one; viz. Against Ministers, 312; in favour, 311; a vote which led to the dissolution of the first Parliament of Queen Victoria, June 22nd, 1841.

The new Parliament assembled on the 19th of August, and on the 24th an amendment to the address to the Throne was moved by Mr. Stuart Wortley, expressive of a total want of confidence in the Administration, which, after four nights' debate, was carried by a majority of 91—viz. Ayes, 360; Noes, 269; and on the following day, Lord Melbourne went to the Queen, at Windsor, and tendered the resignation of himself and his colleagues, which were officially announced to both Houses of Parliament, August 30, on which day her Majesty sent for Sir Robert Peel, and gave him full authority to form an Administration. In the course of the short session Sir Robert Peel resolutely refused to state his measures; he demanded time for their concoction; his powerful party supported him; and, after passing a few necessary and expedient matters, Parliament was prorogued on the 7th of October.

The harvest proved deficient, thus adding another to the series of calamities with which the country had been afflicted since 1836. The distress of the people increased; a general gloom hung over trade and commerce; and the League agitation became every day more widely extended and more threatening.

The session of 1842 opened on the 3rd of February, the public eagerly expecting the revelation of Sir Robert Peel's carefully concealed intentions. On the 9th he brought forward his long-expected and much-dreaded measure for the modification of the corn-law, which was carried by a large majority. His career from this period till he retired was a brilliant one. Entering on office with a revenue declining, and with the pecuniary concerns of the country seemingly in inextricable confusion, Sir Robert Peel obtained an almost unanimous support for his Income-tax measure, accompanied as it was by alterations in the tariff indicative of the liberal commercial policy adopted by the party. Not to weary the reader with details of matters so fresh in the memory of all, we may generally recall the proud position held by Sir Robert Peel during his second administration. It was in this period of his public life that his character developed itself in its full proportions. He was now able to develop his plans, and to prove to the country the advantage it derived from having at the head of affairs one who felt the responsibility due to public opinion. The measure for the total repeal of the corn-laws was the culminating point of this series of ameliorative measures.

To this, the most self-denying act that has ever perhaps marked the conduct of any statesman of any time, we can only advert in general terms. But a few eloquent lines from Miss Martineau's history, descriptive of the Minister's temper and conduct during that difficult session may not be inappropriately cited:—

He made at first such ample confession of the error of a life, maintained so simply the duty and dignity of avowing error, instead of being obstinate and silent; bore so magnanimously the reproaches which were the natural retribution of the mistake which he had held in common with almost the whole of the legislature and by the aristocracy during the greater part of his life; and was so sustained under his personal trials by a moral enthusiasm sufficiently rare at all times in the House of Commons, and little expected from him; that before his retirement, he was looked upon with new feelings by generous-minded men of all parties.

An anecdote was told of him soon after the French Revolution of February, 1848, which, for the light it throws upon his general course and motives of action, is well worth reproduction now. On the night the news arrived of that revolution, a popular member of the House of Commons had occasion to consult him on some Parliamentary business; and, this finished, made an allusion to what had just taken place in France. "These," said he, "are stirring times; the events in France are startling." "They are," replied Sir Robert Peel. "This comes of ruling by mere Ministerial majorities; the men at my back would have had me pursue the same course, but I knew better!" He knew better, though he also knew the penalties of acting on that better knowledge; and his own view of the nature of the personal sacrifice which he made shortly before his retirement may be illustrated by a passage in his last speech before quitting office:—

I relinquish power (he said) with a more lively recollection of the support and confidence I have received during several years, than of the opposition which, during a recent period, I have encountered. In relinquishing power, I shall leave a name, severely censured, I fear, by many who, on public grounds, deeply regret the severance of party ties—deeply regret that severance, not from interested or personal motives, but from the firm conviction that fidelity to party engagements—the existence and maintenance of a great party—constitutes a powerful instrument of Government: I shall surrender power severely censured also by others who, from no interested motive, adhere to the principle of protection, considering the maintenance of it to be essential to the welfare and interests of the country: I shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist who, from less honourable motives, clamours for protection because it conduces to his own individual benefit: but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of goodwill in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labour, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food,



the sweeter because it is no longer leavened with a sense of injustice.

After that time, Sir Robert Peel occupied the position of moderator in the House of Commons, lending to the Ministers a conscientious support, that they might carry out the new commercial policy. It is a very remarkable fact that the only occasion on which he felt compelled to oppose the Ministry—the late debate on Lord Palmerston's policy—occurred the very night before the accident which caused his untimely end.

In the course of his long and eventful life many honours were conferred upon Sir Robert Peel. Wherever he went, and almost at all times, he attracted universal attention, and was always received with the highest consideration. At the close of the year 1836 the University of Glasgow elected him their Lord Rector; and the Conservatives of that city, in January, 1837, invited him to a banquet at which 3,000 gentlemen assembled to do honour to their great political chief. But this was only one among many occasions on which he was "the great guest," and perhaps the most remarkable of these banquets was that given to him in 1835 at Merchant Tailors' Hall by 300 members of the House of Commons. Many other circumstances might be related to illustrate the high position which Sir Robert Peel occupied in this country, and anecdotes innumerable might be recorded to show the extraordinary influence in Parliament which made him "the great commoner" of the age; but it is not needed at this time. Every one feels and admits that Sir Robert Peel was not only a skilful and adroit debater, but by many degrees the most able and one of the most eloquent men in either House of Parliament; and we cannot close this notice more appropriately than by a remark taken from the notice in the *Times*. "Nothing could be more stately or imposing than the long array of sounding periods in which he expounded his doctrines, assailed his political adversaries, or vindicated his own policy. But when the whole land laments his loss, when England mourns the untimely fate of one of her noblest sons, the task of critical disquisition upon literary attainments or public oratory possesses little attraction. It may be left for calmer moments, and a more distant time, to investigate with unforgiving justice the sources of his errors, or to estimate the precise value of services which the public is now disposed to regard with no other feelings than those of unmingled gratitude."

A committee of tradesmen has been formed in London for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a poor man's monument to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, the subscription to be limited to one penny each person, the money to be paid into the Bank of England in the name of trustees. Mr. Hume has given the project his cordial support, and will act as a trustee to the fund in conjunction with Mr. Gladstone, Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Lord Hardinge, and Mr. Masterman. Arrangements are also making for receiving subscriptions for a tribute of respect to the late statesman by those who are able and desire to give larger sums than the working classes are to give. Books have already been opened at the banking houses of Carr, Glyn, Hallifax, and Co., in Lombard-street, and at Ransom and Co.'s, Pall-mall East.

**CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE.**—Last week, Mr. Anderson informed the Court of Common Council that in the large brewery of Messrs. Truman and Hanbury, and in several other establishments where the inventions of practical men had been tested, the result was so gratifying, that where at one time the poor of the neighbourhood were half smothered by the dense volumes of smoke from the furnace flues, at the present time not so much was to be seen as would soil a lady's handkerchief.

**JUDGES' SALARIES.**—According to a return to Parliament, the salaries of the fifteen judges in 1815 amounted to £62,500, and at the present period the salaries of the twenty judges amount to £120,000 a year. In 1815 the salary of the Lord Chancellor was £5,000, and now it is £10,000, with £4,000 in addition, as Speaker of the House of Lords. Fees and emoluments were considerable in 1815, but they cannot be ascertained. The salaries of the other judges have been increased since 1815. The puisne judges have £5,000 as salary; their duties have increased of late years, and besides an expense of about £340 on each of two circuits a year, they have, when ill, to pay a fee of 300 guineas to a serjeant-at-law for officiating in their stead. The judges are called upon to contribute towards providing apartments in Serjeants' Inn for the transaction of chamber business.

A BOY ONLY SEVEN YEARS OF AGE has committed suicide in the Trent at Newark. On several occasions he had threatened to drown himself, saying his mother had flogged him; last week he told his companions that a boy had hit him, and he would drown himself. He walked into the river till the water covered him, and then the stream swept him away. He was known to have had some "strange ways," but was not supposed to be of weak intellect. The Coroner's Jury found that the deceased "being an infant, and not having discernment between good and evil, did drown himself."

A POEM BY ROBERT BURNS, never before published, has just been discovered. Mr. Robert Chambers pronounces it genuine. The *Scottish Press* says:—"It is intended, we hear, to print it in the new edition of Burns' works, at present in course of preparation by the Messrs. Chambers."

Burke told Garrick, at Hampton, that all bitter things were hot. "Ind. ed," replied Garrick, "then what do you think of a bitter cold day?"

## DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

Yesterday morning's papers contain the unexpected intelligence of the decease of the above royal duke, at Cambridge-house, which took about ten p.m., on Monday night.

It is stated that his royal highness was attacked by indisposition on the 13th ult., with cramp in the stomach; but after the severity of the attack had passed away, all danger was thought as over. The royal duke was attended by Dr. Francis Hawkins, Dr. Bright, Dr. Watson, Mr. Keate, and Mr. J. Kingworth; and it was judged, up to within the last four days, that he would recover, although suffering from loss of appetite and much debility. The duke recently became so debilitated and prostrated, not being able to sustain any nourishing substance, that he continued to sink rapidly during the last four and twenty hours before his death. The last bulletin issued states, "His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, after passing a tranquil day, expired somewhat suddenly, and without suffering, at twenty minutes before 10 o'clock."

The Duchess of Cambridge, who, during her royal husband's illness, has evinced the greatest solicitude, was at the bedside of his Royal Highness up to the minute of his dissolution. Prince George of Cambridge, on leave of absence from his military duties in Ireland, was also present at the death of his father. The only member of the late royal duke's family absent from this country (but to whom intelligence of his serious illness was forwarded last week), was his eldest daughter, the Princess Augusta, at present with her husband, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, in Germany. Immediately after the dissolution of the duke, the melancholy news was conveyed by Baron Knesbeck, the old and confidential servant of his Royal Highness, to the Prince Consort at Buckingham Palace, to communicate to her Majesty. It is difficult to say what was the positive cause of death, but gout and a complication of disorders, added to old age, doubtless contributed to the result.

The deceased Prince Adolphus Frederick, who was the seventh and youngest son of George III., had completed the 76th year of his age, having been born on the 24th of February, 1774. The events of his life were not very noteworthy. After the French revolution he was a firm supporter of Mr. Pitt in politics. Although the expedition to Holland in 1799, commanded by the Duke of York, achieved no success, yet the Duke of Cambridge was subsequently entrusted with another army, intended to obstruct the progress of Buonaparte on the continent. In the year 1803 he was sent, at the head of 8,000 Germans and 6,000 English, to defend the electoral dominions of his father. He found, when he arrived in Hanover, that the interest of his family there was at an end, and that the people did not sympathize with them: he therefore requested his recall. He returned to England, leaving the army under the command of Count Walmoden, who was soon obliged to capitulate. As soon as the French were expelled from Hanover, the Duke of Cambridge was appointed Viceroy; and in the possession of that government he remained till the year 1837, when Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, succeeded to that kingdom as eldest male representative of the house of Guelph. In the government of that little state the Duke of Cambridge displayed the moderation and kindly feelings by which he has, during the present reign, been so favourably known in this country, and within four years after his accession to office he effected considerable and salutary reforms.

At Cassel, on the 7th of May, and in London, on the 1st of June, 1818, he was united to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, the third daughter of the Landgrave Frederic of Hesse Cassel, a princess then in the 21st year of her age, who now survives him. By this marriage he had one son and two daughters.

The distinguishing feature of his Royal Highness's social life has been the share he has taken in the more scientific musical societies of the metropolis. In the Duke of Cambridge many of the more interesting charities of London will lose a liberal patron and promoter. His Royal Highness, as is well known, has not only been accustomed to give of his wealth to objects deserving of benevolence, but he has also given a large portion of his time whenever his personal attendance appeared likely to promote the objects of the society he patronized. The Duke's *bonhomie* and freedom from restraint, his urbane manner and companionable accomplishments, endeared him to all who were accustomed to meet him upon these occasions, and as his liberal example and exhortation rarely failed to have its due impression upon others, he was constantly sought as the president at anniversary dinners, and other occasions where the charitable are congregated together with a view to an appeal to their liberality. To these societies his Royal Highness will be a great loss.

In Parliament the Duke of Cambridge has seldom spoken. Since his return to England he has been, however, a constant attendant at the House of Lords, and a frequent visitor to the House of Commons. His customary seat in the upper chamber was, on what are technically called, the cross benches.

With the people at large it is impossible to say that his Royal Highness has been a favourite, because by them he has been insufficiently known. But with the public of the metropolis the Duke has always stood well. With the aristocracy, without distinction of party, he has been on terms of very intimate and friendly intercourse.

There are three sisters living at Beddgelert, whose ages amount to 280 years.

## MR. BRIGHT'S VOTE ON MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Bright, M.P., to one of his constituents, who had written to him expressing his disapproval of his vote against Mr. Roebuck's resolution on the foreign policy of the Government:—

London, July 3.

SIR,—I have your letter of yesterday, and regret to find that my vote on a recent occasion has not been such as to meet your views. I cannot, of course, expect on all occasions to find myself in harmony with all the electors of Manchester, but I am most anxious that my votes should be in accordance with my honest convictions, and with the sentiments I expressed in Manchester before and at my election.

The question at issue in the late debate was mainly this—Shall the Foreign Minister of this country be permitted to interfere in the affairs of other countries in cases where the direct interests of this country do not require it? Shall he advise, and warn, and meddle in matters which concern only the domestic and internal affairs of other countries? I say that such a policy necessarily leads to irritation and to quarrels with other nations, and may lead even to war; and that it involves the necessity of maintaining greater armaments and a heavier expenditure and taxation than would otherwise be required. It is a policy, therefore, which I cannot support under any pretence whatever. It is contrary to all I have ever declared in the Free-trade Hall, and in the many speeches in which I have touched upon this subject, and it is contrary to the principles on which I was elected.

With regard to the particular vote, I have only to say that in giving it I followed my own convictions, and acted upon opinions long since and constantly avowed. I venture to think that no good could arise to Manchester from its representatives acting on any other principle, and I would not for a moment sit in Parliament for Manchester or for any other constituency if it was to be understood that I am to forget my own character and long held principles and what I believe to be the true interests of the country, to abandon all these and vote as the necessities of "party" may require at the crack of the Treasury whip.

You speak of an alliance with Lord Stanley, and seem to forget that the resolution on which I voted was moved by Mr. Roebuck, a friend of the present Government. It was not a resolution condemning the Government by an opponent, but a resolution approving the Government policy, moved by one of their friends. I was asked to approve it; honestly I could not do it. You may say that I might have been absent; but the question appeared to me of so grave a character that I felt I could not shrink from deciding upon it. I took the only honest and manly course, and I am prepared to abide the consequences. To represent Manchester on such terms as an independent mind can accept is a position of honour which I hope I can fully appreciate, but to sit in Parliament as the mere instrument of party is no object of hope or ambition with me.

It is possible my conduct may be blamed and my motives called in question by some, but I will rely with confidence on all I have done in public life during the last ten years as my answer to those who suppose me careless of the interests of freedom, whether at home or abroad. I have the satisfaction, too, of having voted with my colleague in the representation of Manchester; and of his judgment, and principles, and political honesty, I have the highest opinion. I voted, too, with Mr. Cobden, whom few men will suspect of a want of political sagacity, or a disregard of the true interests of liberty and of his country. I voted, too, with Mr. Hume, of whose character and labours for the public welfare I need say nothing. I voted, too, with that statesman, since then so suddenly taken from amongst us, whose good disposition towards the existing Government none could doubt, and whose sacrifices for his country, and whose services in recent years, have been such as to make his name sacred among his countrymen; and if on this point there be any distinction among them, most of all to be revered by the inhabitants of your city.

I am fortified, then, by the association of men for whose judgment, principles, and character, I have the most profound regard—by the knowledge that I have acted in accordance with every pledge and with every opinion expressed in time past to my constituents—and, more than all, by the consciousness that my vote has been recorded against a policy calculated to engender ill-will between nations, and therefore, in reality, hostile to the true interests of liberty both at home and abroad.

I have not the pleasure of being personally acquainted with you; but as you are the only person among all the constituency of Manchester who has written to me in condemnation of my vote, I take the liberty of writing to you at some length in justification of the course I have taken.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

To Mr. John Heywood, 170, Deansgate, Manchester.

AN ALARMING ACCIDENT occurred at the terminus of the London and North-Western Railway in Lime-street, Liverpool, on Wednesday. A "cheap trip" had been got up in Staffordshire, and a train, consisting of twenty-two carriages, containing probably 500 or 600 persons, started from Uttoxeter in the morning for Liverpool, which it reached at noon. In going down the Edgehill tunnel, the North Staffordshire guard, being ignorant of the decline, is supposed to have neglected the due precaution; the consequence was, that the train, which was an uncommonly heavy one, emerged from the tunnel at a frightful velocity, and struck against the strong stone wall separating the terminus from Lime-street with such force that the buffers actually fractured one or two of the large blocks of freestone of which the wall is constructed. The passengers, of course, were precipitated from their seats, and about fifty of them sustained contusions more or less severe. The principal casualties consisted of blackened eyes, cut lips, and broken noses. Fortunately, no lives were lost, nor bones broken.



## THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th of July, 1849 and 1850, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED JULY 5th,			
	1849.	1850.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs .....	18,810,774	18,740,194	£ 70,580	
Excise .....	12,196,913	13,097,336	900,423	
Stamps .....	6,103,408	6,325,499	222,091	
Taxes .....	4,339,600	4,351,530	12,030	
Property Tax .....	5,362,083	5,459,843	97,760	
Post-office .....	849,000	817,000	32,000	
Crown Lands .....	130,000	160,000	30,000	
Miscellaneous .....	204,564	209,744	5,180	
Total Ordinary Revenue .....	47,996,243	49,161,146	1,267,484	102,380
China Money .....	84,384	84,384		
Imprest and other Monies .....	606,568	682,807	76,239	
Repayments of Advances .....	511,789	570,797	59,008	
Total Income .....	49,193,883	50,414,730	1,402,731	186,864
Deduct Decrease .....			186,864	
Increase on the Year .....			1,215,867	

	QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5th,			
	1849.	1850.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs .....	4,128,777	4,389,708	260,931	
Excise .....	3,020,602	3,325,225	304,623	
Stamps .....	1,619,697	1,590,767	28,930	
Taxes .....	2,054,730	2,073,281	18,551	
Property Tax .....	1,033,240	1,026,835	6,405	
Post-office .....	196,000	210,000	14,000	
Crown Lands .....	40,000	40,000		
Miscellaneous .....	70,140	81,474	11,334	
Total Ordinary Revenue .....	12,163,186	13,681,290	553,489	35,335
China Money .....				
Imprest and other Monies .....	109,875	135,827	25,952	
Repayments of Advances .....	170,841	188,289	17,448	
Total Income .....	12,443,902	13,005,406	566,539	35,335
Deduct Decrease .....			35,335	
Increase on the Quarter .....			561,504	

Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 5th of July, 1849 and 1850.

INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5th,	
	1849.	1850.
Customs .....	4,128,777	4,389,708
Excise .....	3,020,602	3,325,225
Stamps .....	1,619,697	1,590,767
Taxes .....	2,054,730	2,073,281
Property Tax .....	1,033,240	1,026,835
Post-office .....	196,000	210,000
Crown Lands .....	40,000	40,000
Miscellaneous .....	70,140	81,474
Imprest and other Monies .....	109,875	135,827
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, &c. ....	81,218	104,145
Repayments of Advances .....	170,841	188,289
Total .....	12,454,601	13,014,950

CHARGE.	QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5th,	
	1849.	1850.
Permanent Debt .....	5,806,336	5,799,497
Terminable Annuities .....	555,474	560,425
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund .....	191	634,525
Sinking Fund .....	98,667	98,879
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund, For Advances .....	439,240	348,770
Total Charge .....	7,282,985	7,754,012
Surplus .....	5,171,616	5,260,938
Total .....	12,454,601	13,014,950
The amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund, Quarter ended July 5, 1850 .....		126,343
The amount issued in the Quarter ended July 5, 1850, for Supply Services .....	4,512,944	747,994
To which is to be added the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, as above stated, in the present Quarter .....		5,260,938
The surplus of revenue after providing for the charges on the Consolidated Fund, and for payment of Supply Services, Quarter ended July 5, 1850 .....		2,691,651

NOVEL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HOLYHEAD AND DUBLIN.—A new mode of expediting the passage across the Irish sea has lately been proposed, of which the following is an outline. An immensely powerful vessel, of at least 1,200 horse power, and 12,000 to 15,000 tons measurement, drawing only twelve feet of water, is to be constructed. It is calculated that such a vessel would make the voyage at a uniform rate of three hours, possess accommodation for hundreds of passengers, and go so smoothly through the water that sea-sickness would be almost unknown. The expenses are calculated as follows:—Cost of vessel, £26,000; engines, £72,000; total, £98,000. It is proposed to make only one passage each way every day except Sunday. It is considered that the number of passengers which would avail themselves of this mode of communication might safely be calculated at 500 per day; which, at 2s. 6d. per head, or less than 1d. per mile, would produce £39,125 yearly.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

## LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &amp;c.

AN INSANE INORDBIARY.—At Guildhall Police Office, on Wednesday, a young man, respectfully dressed, who refused to give his name, was charged with uttering seditious language in a public-house; it was suggested in the charge-sheet that he was insane. In consequence of his violent language, information was given to the Police, and Policeman Webb, of the Detective Force, went to the public-house. In an interview in a private room, the young man made use of divers threats, and produced three letters or papers which he had written. One consisted of hints to those who thought of self-destruction; urging that they might as well be hanged—or take the chance of it, with the alternative of a comfortable provision for life—as drown themselves; and they could manage this by killing a policeman, a duchess, a countess, or a jockey, and then pleading insanity. Another paper said, the writer would like to kill five hundred of the aristocracy. During the interview with Webb, the young man said, "I am a determined Chartist, and a physical-force man," and asked if he would assist in carrying out a certain plan; adding, "It can be easily done, and if you will not do it I am determined to get somebody else." This "plan" was detailed in the third paper: it explained a mode of setting fire to ladies' dresses in Kensington Gardens, on a Tuesday or a Friday, when "nearly the whole of the aristocracy in town are congregated to hear the band play." Before the Alderman, the accused admitted that the writings were by him. He smiled during the proceedings, and handed in a paper as his defence, in which he said he had merely explained how an unlawful act might be committed, but had not intended to commit it himself: that was no offence. He was remanded, in order that inquiries might be made.

QUEEN ADELAIDE'S WILL.—Probate of the will of the late Queen Dowager was granted in the Prerogative Court on Wednesday, as it originally stood, without reference to certain slight unattested erasures.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—The proprietor of a "ticketing shop" in Oxford-street, No. 96, was, on Saturday, fined twenty shillings and costs at the Marlborough-street office, for assaulting a lady who complained of an attempted imposition in relation to the purchase of a mantle, on which the price was indistinctly marked.

THE CASE OF MR. BARBER.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, Mr. Justice Pattison delivered the judgment of the Court on the application of Mr. Barber for a certificate to act as attorney. Mr. Barber, it will be recollected, was convicted of forgery, and transported, in the notorious "Slack case," and subsequently received a free pardon from the Crown. The Judge concluded by saying that, "Looking at all the circumstances of all the cases in which Mr. Barber was implicated, and endeavouring to make all reasonable allowances for the difficulties in which he was placed in explaining his conduct, the Court regretted to say that it could not but see such proofs of complicity with Fletcher as rendered it an imperative duty to decline complying with the application for the renewal of his certificate to practise as an attorney of this Court." Rule discharged.

THE GORHAM CASE.—JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—Monday having been appointed for the delivery of the judgment in the Court of Exchequer, on the rule which had been obtained by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., to show cause why a prohibition should not issue against the Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, preventing them from putting in force a monition issued by the Archdeacon, directing the Bishop of Exeter to send in the letters of institution to the vicarage of Bramford Speke, the Court was very fully attended by persons anxious to hear what is understood to be the final decision in this celebrated case. Shortly after ten o'clock the learned judges entered the court, and took their seats on the bench. Sir F. Pollock, the Chief Baron, proceeded to read the judgment of the Court. It was a very lengthy document, and, after detailing the various proceedings connected with the suit, and in finally coming to the same conclusion that the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas had arrived at, it was deemed proper, lastly, to remark, that the statute of the 25th Henry VIII. c. lix., which gave the appeal from the Archdeacon to the Bishop, and from the Bishop to the Archbishop, and from the Archbishop to the King, were merely restoring the constitutions of Clarendon in the reign of Henry II., in the year 1164, which were directed against the usurpation of the Church of Rome, and which, next to the great Charter itself, was one of the great bulwarks of the liberties of the subject. After proceeding to consider the case at great length, the learned Lord Chief Baron concluded by saying, that the Court entertained no doubt that the appeal was rightly made, and that the rule nisi for the prohibition ought to be discharged, and, as far as he knew, that was the opinion of every judge of the courts; the rule would be therefore discharged, and with costs. Rule discharged accordingly, with costs.

THE DISPUTES OF MR. BARRY AND DR. REID.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, an action was tried for slander, brought by Mr. Charles Barry, architect of the new houses of Parliament, against Dr. Reid, who is employed for devising plans for ventilating and warming that building. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and a justification. Dr. Reid had said, "I mean to say that in 1845 Mr. Meeson, in conjunction with Mr. Barry, forged a document, and transmitted that to the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests, and there-

fore I decline to act with Mr. Meeson." This was the slander of which the plaintiff now complained. The Lord Chief Justice said, the action, he thought, was not maintainable, as Dr. Reid's statement was a privileged communication. Mr. Bovill, on behalf of Dr. Reid, wished to say that he gave Mr. Barry credit for good intentions, and would admit that Mr. Barry had not wilfully misrepresented the conversations in the minutes which he had sent to the Board, but beyond this admission he could not go. The charge of forgery had long since been withdrawn. Mr. Serjeant Channell said, if Mr. Bovill, on the part of Dr. Reid, withdrew the charges of forgery and wilful misrepresentation, he would agree to the jury being discharged. The Lord Chief Justice said, it appeared to him that the word "forgery" had only been used as meaning a wilful misrepresentation of facts, and not in a felonious sense. His lordship then directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant on the plea of not guilty, and on the plea of justification they were discharged without being called upon to give a verdict.

## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

LEVEE.—The Queen held a very numerous levee, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday. Her Majesty granted many audiences. The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company had a special audience, to present to the Queen the famous Mogul diamond, the Koh-i-noor, or "Mountain of Light." Viscount Canterbury, Vice-Admiral Lord Aylmer, and eight untitled gentlemen, had audiences to deliver the insignia of the grand cross of the order of the Bath, worn by deceased relatives. Among the general presentations were those of Mr. Edwin Landseer, for the honour of knighthood, Mr. Sheriff Alison, to offer his History of Europe, and Mr. Ruskin, the "Oxford Graduate."

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Mr. Tufnell has retired from his posts as Financial and Patronage Secretary of the Treasury and Whipper-in. Mr. Hayter, M.P., succeeds him at the Treasury; and Mr. Cornwall Lewis, M.P., succeeds Mr. Hayter. The Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P., son of Lord Radnor, becomes Under-Secretary of the Home Department, in place of Mr. Lewis.

LORD CAMPBELL has appointed Mr. John Fraser Macqueen revising barrister for the metropolis and for the county of Middlesex, in the place of Mr. Francis Bayley, recently promoted to a county judgeship by Lord Cottenham.

THE NEW MEDICAL KNIGHTS.—At the levee held on Wednesday last, the Queen conferred the honour of knighthood on Dr. (now Sir Charles) Hastings, of Worcester; and Dr. (now Sir Robert) Carswell, physician to the King of the Belgians.

DINNER TO LORD PALMERSTON.—The Reform Club banquet to Lord Palmerston will be held on Saturday next. Mr. Bernal Osborne is to take the chair, and the members of the Cabinet will be invited as guests. The number of the members of the club who desired to pay honour to the Foreign Minister of England was so great, that it was contemplated to give the dinner out of the club. A numerously attended meeting of members was held on Saturday, at which the matter was discussed, and it was decided that the banquet should be held within the club, and that the number of diners should be limited to 250.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CALCULATOR.—There is a German at present residing in London whose calculating powers seem to outbid those of the celebrated George Bidder. At the Institute of Actuaries the evening was occupied by the appearance of a gentleman named Daze. The first question asked him was, the product of a number, consisting of five figures, by another number of figures, and the correct answer was given almost instantaneously. The balloting balls, which had just been used for the admission of new members, were thrown from the box loose upon the table, and Herr Daze, after taking a single glance, and then turning away, declared the total number to be 68, which proved to be correct when the balls were counted and returned to the box. It should be remarked in this case that some were lying much nearer together than others, and that they would appear to an ordinary spectator to be so confused as to puzzle even an experienced calculator how to avoid reckoning some of them twice. He then gave the product of the two numbers to 13 figures, multiplied it by seven, and repeated the latter product backwards without an error in any figure. He was then asked the cube of 457, which was correctly given, 95,443,993, almost instantaneously. He will divide a number by another, consisting of two or three figures, and will write down the answer at once, in one line, without any apparent intermediate process. In as rapid a manner he gave the factors to 7,421, namely, 41,181; but it would take up too much time to state all the surprising proofs of this singular gift of calculation. We may merely mention, as one instance, that he multiplied a number consisting of twelve figures by another number of twelve figures, and gave the product correctly in one minute and three-quarters.—*Globe*.

For some few evenings past, the comet discovered by Dr. Petersen, at Altona, on the 1st of May, has been visible to the eye in the constellation Bootes. With an ordinary night-glass the tail may be traced to a distance of about two degrees from the head, which is bright, and without the telescope, resembles a star of the fifth magnitude.



## LITERATURE.

## THE PERIODICALS (JULY.)

The ECLECTIC REVIEW furnishes the following attractive bill of fare:—"British and Continental Libraries"—"St. John's Residence in the Levant"—"Blakey's History of Philosophy"—"Life in Denmark"—"Wordsworth: his Character and Genius"—"Payne's Lectures on Theology"—"Strauss's Journey in the East"—"The Exhibition of Ancient and Medieval Art"—"Sketches of Moral Philosophy"—"Anti-state-church Movement." We turn to the last article first, as being on a subject in which, we presume, our readers take a special interest, and as furnishing more than sufficient matter to fill our available space for quotation. After cataloguing the vaticinations so freely indulged in by some at the commencement of the Anti-state-church agitation, the article proceeds:—

"We shall make no comments, ill-natured or otherwise, upon these predictions; since we are content to point out their substantial, and in many respects egregious, failure. The Anti-state-churchmen have had sufficient good sense to avoid running their heads against every wall in their way. They are even allowed to have displayed some of that judgment and tact which become men placed in circumstances of difficulty and responsibility. Even unscrupulous recreancy has been compelled to acknowledge that the experiment has been made 'with the utmost care and well-devised effort,' and has been marked by 'energy, skill, and perseverance, such as are seldom brought to any enterprise.' So far from their platform exertitions being largely leavened with acrimonious reflections on unfriendly Dissent, they have been more wisely directed to the enlightenment of perplexed and inquiring Churchmen. Narrowly and jealously watched as have been all their movements, surprisingly little has been alleged to their discredit. Such, indeed, has been the estimate formed of the general tenor and spirit of their proceedings, that even those not identified with them have not withheld the expression of their generous admiration; and, as we happen to know, recent events have led many to avow their anxiety that the same temperate and dignified course might be yet pursued. Neither have 'the sinews of war' been wanting, the funds, however inadequate for such a work, having been obtained with regularity, and year by year been increased; and the Association being still, as it has always been, 'free from the entanglement of debt.' Most surprising of all, there are even now no symptoms of flagging, but the reverse. 'After six years of labour,' say the Executive Committee, in their Report to the Delegates, 'some of them unmarked by indications of success—not attracted by the charm of novelty—impelled by no artificial stimulant—with the certainty that the wished-for goal is not yet at hand, and is deemed by some to be beyond attainment, you are assembled, from all parts of the kingdom, to declare, on the part of yourselves and of the thousands whom you represent, your unshaken faith in the principles of Christian voluntarism, and your inflexible purpose to win for them, sooner or later, the practical homage of the people of these realms.'"

"All this has not been, as in the nature of things it could not be, without its effects on those who, from timidity or distrust, hesitated at the outset to connect themselves with the Association. We have among us high minded and ingenuous individuals, too wise to assert their infallibility, and too magnanimous to refuse an acknowledgment of mistake—and hence men, like the late Dr. Hamilton, and Mr. Ely, and Mr. Hinton, Mr. Samuel Morley, and Mr. Davies, with many others in a less public sphere, have gracefully acknowledged their shortcomings, and identified themselves heartily with the organisation. Another, and a somewhat numerous class, who still decline taking such a step, adopt language greatly differing from that employed a few years since. They speak of the Association and its operations in terms of respect, and take particular pains to satisfy its friends that with its object they fully sympathize. We are, of course, aware that there are others who still openly, and, as we allow, conscientiously, avow and manifest hostility to all agitation for giving practical effect to Anti-state-church principles. We refer to the fact regretfully, and not without a feeling of concern for the parties themselves. It is by no means gratifying to see men who have been in the van of Dissenting movements gradually consigning themselves to public oblivion. We have some knowledge of the extent to which this process of alienation is going on, and we predict that, on the next occasion which calls into array the hosts of Nonconformity, a conscious loss of influence on their part will afford painful evidence of the result. We refrain from saying all that occurs to us touching another, and less honourable, class of opponents—the men who, in their coteries, seek to damage the Association by oracular whisperings and cowardly innuendoes, aimed at its more conspicuous friends. We are thankful that the spirit of misrepresentation has been driven into comparative privacy; and still more, that these and similar indications of what exists in certain quarters of Dissent are attracting the thoughtful attention of an increasing class, who are solicitous for conformity to a severer standard of virtue than has always been observed in the conduct of our public affairs."

Dr. Campbell's onslaught on the Anti-state-church Association is the subject of some pungent strictures, the sting of which, however, lies in the facts which they embody, and in the completeness with which the reckless Doctor is made to answer himself in the parallelisms, of which our own columns have already furnished some edifying samples. It will be recollected that on the 3rd of April the editor of the *Banner* ostensibly withdrew from the Anti-state-church Association, only because of the connexion with it of Dr. Price and Mr. Miall; that on the 10th he expressly repudiated the idea that he was hostile to the society; that only a week later, he counselled that it should be given up as "an utter failure," stating that he had resolved to take such steps before the special

• *British Banner*, April 17, 1850.

case relative to heresy and "anarchy arose," and that a week later still he discovered, for the first time, that the society was a thoroughly godless one, and should be given up on that account! But apostates, like great wits, have sometimes short memories; and so we suppose that our bungling contemporary quite forgot that he had written the following note, which, unfortunately for his character, has been preserved, and is given by the reviewer:—

"Feb. 5, 1850.

"We had seventeen columns over-matter, and it is doubtful whether you can get in at all; but most anxious to serve you, and the great cause you are so worthily advancing, with a very slight abridgment, I am trying, &c.

"Yours truly,

"J. CAMPBELL.

"To the Secretary of the  
Anti-state-church Association."

Upon which the *Eclectic* remarks:—

"Where a purpose of secession has been formed, under such a conviction as Dr. Campbell now avows, it is not usual to entertain the anxiety here expressed; neither are men accustomed, in writing to the secretary of an organization which is described as 'an utter failure,' to speak 'of the great cause you are so worthily ADVANCING.' If there be consistency and truth in such things, we plead guilty to a want of the perceptive faculty. 'The *Eclectic* affair' happened in February at the latest, prior to which, we are told, 'some such statement' as appears in the *Banner* of April 17th, was resolved upon, and yet, on the 5th of February, the above note was penned. Either the note of February was insincere, or the statement of the *Banner* is untrue. Dr. Campbell may choose which alternative he pleases."

The first article is an interesting selection of details from the Report of the Select Committee on Public Libraries, which is described as "a rich mine of suggestive facts and data, which we should be glad to see assorted, and smelted into a compact and available form, for the use of the advocates of education and the apostles of popular enlightenment." The article on the "History of Philosophy" is a lengthy and careful notice of Mr. Blakey's work—a work which has cost the author little less than twenty years of intermitted labour. The article on Wordsworth is characteristic, and contains some happy picture-phrases, and some things not in the best taste; as, for instance, the suggested contrast between the Gardens of Eden and of Vauxhall or White Conduit House! Sydney Smith's "Lectures on Moral Philosophy" are well spoken of by the reviewer. The notice of Dr. Payne is laudatory, but very slight. The remaining articles are, each in their way, entertaining or instructive, or both.

There are two articles in the new number of the WESTMINSTER REVIEW, both on practical, but widely different, subjects, which are worthy of very careful perusal. The first of these is on "Railway Management," a theme not interesting to the railway world alone, but, as the writer shows, to the public generally. We certainly have never seen "the business incapacity of existing Railway Boards, and the professional blundering and jobbing of which shareholders are the victims," placed in a stronger light. It is true that we can boast of no professional knowledge, but we presume that common sense is not altogether incompetent to pronounce a verdict in the matter. We quote one or two of the many facts stated by the writer:—

"Since the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway upwards of £200,000,000 have been actually raised and spent by railway companies; no less than £120,000,000 of which have been paid on calls, or borrowed, in the three years of 1845 6 and 7. For this expenditure, Great Britain and Ireland have to show only about 3,500 miles of railway, while in other countries a total of 13,000 miles of railway have been executed at a less cost. Although the example of reckless waste set by England was to some extent infectious on the continent, the people of Germany have yet contrived to execute 3,000 miles of railway at an average cost of £13,000 per mile, while we have spent nearly £40,000 per mile. We repeat—for the fact is one to be impressed upon the mind—one hundred millions sterling is the lowest estimate of the capital wasted, that is, spent in excess and unproductively, upon existing railways; with this general result, that six per cent. dividends must be earned to pay three."

The principal point sought to be proved is the ruinous expense of heavy trains with monster engines, and the superiority of the opposite principle of frequent and light trains drawn by light engines, by which the working expenses might be reduced one-half, and the traffic increased in a corresponding proportion. The rationale of the present system is thus described:—

"A railway train of the most ordinary kind has a very imposing appearance. There is the locomotive engine, the tender, the brake van, and carriages for three and sometimes four different classes of passengers whom the railway regulations require to be kept separate, and it is difficult to believe that all this formidable array is without any adequate object. The Great Western shareholder attends a half-yearly meeting at the Paddington station; the thunder of the arriving trains prevents his listening to the proceedings; the vibration they occasion shakes the building and almost alarms him for its safety; he sees by the report of the directors that one effect of the power that causes this thunder and these vibrations is £357 per mile per annum spent upon 'maintenance of way' over and above the ordinary 'working expenses'; but he sits there in happy unconsciousness that the actual work done under these heads by the mammoth engines of his line is only forty-one passengers per engine, carried a distance of twenty-seven miles! With that

—'blindness to the future, kindly given,  
That each may fill the circle mark'd by Heaven,'  
he asks no question of Mr. Saunders or Mr. Brunel upon the wisdom and economy of such traffic arrangements, but grumbling perhaps a little at £2,000 per annum being paid to the one, and £3,000 per annum to the other, he votes with the directors to uphold the existing management, and returns home to dream of impossible dividends."

The other article to which we have alluded is on "Prostitution"—"one of the sorest evils that the English sun now shines upon," and which the writer approaches "with pain, reluctance, and diffidence." In preference to quoting from its pages, or describing its contents, we recommend the article to the serious attention of those who may with propriety make such a subject their study. Although looked at from a religious point of view, it must be considered as defective, and we are by no means prepared to sanction all its suggestions; we have read its statements with a heavy heart, and with an oppressive sense of the apparent hopelessness of the case. The writer has, we think, discharged his delicate task with great skill, and has written with point, power, and pathos. His pleading on behalf of a degraded class who, by the conventionalities of society, are treated with "monstrous barbarity," is as forcible as it is eloquent.

The review of the life of Dr. Combe will be read with interest, if it be only from the widely spread reputation of his works. In justice to Dr. Combe we cite the following passage, written by himself:—

"The unvarying tendency of my mind is to regard the whole laws of the animal economy, and of the universe, as the direct dictates of the Deity; and in urging compliance with them, it is with the earnestness and reverence due to a Divine command that I do it. I almost lose the consciousness of self in the anxiety to attain the end; and where I see clearly a law of God in our own nature, I rely upon its efficiency for good with a faith and peace which no storm can shake, and feel pity for those who remain blind to its origin, wisdom, and beneficence. I therefore say it solemnly, and with the prospect of death at no distant day, that I experienced great delight, when writing my books, in the consciousness that I was, to the best of my ability, expounding 'the ways of God to man,' and in so far fulfilling one of the highest objects of human existence. God was, indeed, ever present to my thoughts."

The sketch of Leonardo da Vinci—the master-hand to which we are indebted for "The Lord's Supper"—would furnish us with some entertaining quotations did space permit. The earnestness with which the artist sought to do justice to his subject in his conception of the heads of the Saviour and Judas Iscariot is described as intense. His long delay in the case of the latter rendered the monks of the convent for which this picture was designed so impatient that Da Vinci was at length driven to the expedient of relieving himself from their annoyance by threatening to trace the likeness of the Dominican superior in the character of Judas Iscariot! The remaining articles are on "Schiller's Wallenstein," and the "Survey of the Euphrates and Tigris."

In taking up the CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY REVIEW, we naturally turn to its ecclesiastical articles. These are entitled, "The Church of England and the Church of Rome," "The Mutual Relations of Church and State," and "Moderate Calvinism." The object of the first is to prevent mischief from the use which Dr. Wiseman has made of the late famous Judgment, and let Churchmen who misunderstand it know into what a sink of corruption they are plunging in rashly joining the Roman communion. The Bishop of Exeter and his satellites are severely handled, the writer readily availing himself of Dr. Wiseman's exposure of their inconsistency and hollowness in objecting to the character of the tribunal whose judgment is assailed. The alleged superiority of the Romish Church is also satisfactorily disposed of, but the defence of the Royal supremacy is a far less successful performance. On the whole, the reviewer is quite complacent, for he asks:—

"After all, what is it that forms the ground of the complaints we hear? Is it the tyranny and oppression manifested by the Church of England? Quite the contrary. It is the toleration she manifests—it is the liberty she allows. She does not condemn the doctrine held by the Bishop of Exeter—she does not cast out those who teach such doctrine; but she says that Mr. Gorham is not to be cast out because he does not hold it. This is all that the recent decision affirms."

The next article, which is on the same subject, is still less satisfactory. Here, again, it is found easier to meet the arguments of the Romanist than those of the Dissenter. The "judicious Hooker" furnishes the writer with his theory. Here is a sample of the reasoning:—

"Even when the civil ruler was not a Christian, men were commanded to submit themselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake (1 Pet. ii. 13); and much more imperative is the duty of those who are living under Christian kings. The king in becoming a Christian has lost none of his rights as a king; the subject in becoming a Christian has been released from none of his obligations: as a subject; the existing duties and obligations are only strengthened by being put on a higher footing, and being sanctioned by a religious principle."

"Whence it follows that kings are ministers of Christ in the largest sense, comprehending all degrees of men, whether in the Church or out of it."



Dr. Wiseman's awkward question, "What becomes of the ungodly who have ruled on the throne of these realms?" is met by the retort, "What becomes of the ungodly Popes who are assumed to be the direct and immediate representatives of God, and therefore bound to manifest holiness in a still higher degree?" This may silence the Romish bishop, but obviously cannot satisfy the Nonconformist. We marvel not a little at the boldness, to say nothing more, of such statements as the following:—

"When a diocese becomes vacant, an intimation is given to the clergy of the diocese that such is the case; together with one or more names of priests who are known to be good subjects, and presumed to be otherwise well qualified to be entrusted with that charge and oversight."

"It is sheer absurdity in Dr. Wiseman to talk of the Queen making bishops for Australia or any distant colony, and he must know that he is gulling his readers if any of them are simple enough to believe him. He knows that the process is, in substance, precisely the same as it would be in the Roman Catholic Church, save that in the one case the formal act of appointment rests in the Queen—in the other in the Pope."

Here is an enumeration of some of the duties of a sovereign, godly or otherwise:—

"It is the first duty of a king to do all in his power that no one of his subjects may have just cause to complain of another. He must see that the bishops obtain their rights, but no more than their rights, as that would be inflicting wrong upon others. He must also see that one bishop encroach not upon the rights of another, and therefore must have the power of controlling all the bishops within his dominions. He must also have the power to prevent, as far as possible, polemic strife, not by dictating to men what they ought to believe, but by obliging all who teach in public to conform their teaching to those doctrines which have already been determined by the national Church, and have received the royal sanction, and are thus become, in the strictest sense, the law of the land."

Alas for the intellect of Churchmen—who can be "gulled" after this easy fashion!

That the article on "Moderate Calvinism" is from another pen, is evidenced by its contradicting, in set terms, some of the assertions contained in the first to which we have alluded. It is, moreover, written in a very silly, grandmama-like strain. We will pick out a few morsels for the edification of the reader.

"There is so very much that we are so fully agreed upon, that we can afford a little argument upon divers matters, concerning which we may have some variations of opinion. But these differences upon details do not drive us to a separation upon essentials. We can find abundant matter in our liturgy to agree upon: we can all worship in the same church, all pray together in precisely the same form of words, and each of us can find those words to express exactly our own thoughts, to define our own wants, to describe our own feelings."

"Where, with these, high views are taken of Calvinism, and low views of Church ordinances, we have a character before us that is very likely to exercise a High Church bishop's patience to its utmost limits, since these are the men who are so prone to encourage Dissenters in their delusions—to hold out the right-hand of fellowship, as they call it, to those on the platform who are on every Lord's-day reviling the Church and her services in their conventicles. These are the thorough party-men whose test of orthodoxy is subscription to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, and more especially the Church Missionary Society; and who would quit as readily subscribe to the Propaganda College at Rome as to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge or for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts."

The littleness of the writer's soul is still further shown, in his impatience of all doubt as to the superior claims of Episcopacy:—

"Our sole business at Exeter Hall is to show ourselves, to get reported and read of as making speeches and raising cheers, to win smiles from those many enthusiastic approving ladies in the gallery, and to gain applause from surrounding Dissenting ministers on our right and left by our very liberal concessions and expressions, and by our evident desire to appear as little distinctly as possible like episcopally ordained clergymen. Indeed, it is only the clergy of a certain school who could ever be comfortable in thus publicly appearing to act with such cordial concert and agreement with schismatics of all kinds, and who they well knew are labouring unceasingly with their tongues and their pens to overthrow the Church Establishment altogether."

What amount of favour he is willing to show to Evangelical Alliance, may be judged from the following. The allusion is to united prayer-meetings of Churchmen and Dissenters:—

"It is, however, a practice, by no means yet discontinued, though we consider it far less frequent than it was twenty, or even less, years since; but as every one who enters upon it finds it at length worse than useless, prejudicial rather than beneficial, diminishing rather than increasing his influence with his people, and depriving him of the respect which all are disposed to pay to consistency, and which all withhold from inconsistency, we may expect soon to hear no more of these mixed prayer-meetings and of these motley public gatherings of heretics and schismatics under their thousand-and-one denominations with the clergy of the Established Church."

On reading the article on "The Royal University Commission," we had to turn to the cover to satisfy ourselves that we had not unconsciously taken up the *Westminster* or the *Eclectic*—for lo! we have here a positively "slashing" attack upon the Universities:—

"It is now pretty well known that the universities do not fulfil their duties. Not half a sufficient number of

men are educated there—no! nor one third. The education itself is most imperfect and worthy of a dark age. The expense is enormous, the tuition ridiculous, and the morality lax."

The following sketch of that redoubtable champion of the Church, Sir Robert Inglis, is really "not bad," although its appearance will excite surprise:—

"It is singular to observe how badly Sir R. H. Inglis fights from old tower to ancient fort, and from worn-out redoubt to mouldering inner fortress. There he is with cross-bow or culverin, which he is ever prepared to let off ere he flies within, but the attempt is melancholy and unavailing. Now he appears under a portcullis or a drawbridge in the costume of one of the notorious Swiss papal body-guard with a double-blunted battle-axe; but the portcullis will not fall, and the drawbridge refuses to move up. Then he appears as a beef-eater, with a modern hat and a pikestaff, circling a ruined buttress: then as a solemn monk in an archway with a crucifix and an imprecation: then as a stern warrior of the Reformation, clothed like John Knox; but never as an incarnation of modern intellectuality, or a champion of the times which have given him birth. However, no one can accuse him of inconsistency. He only labours well in his vocation. He was meant to be in the way of improvement, and has never wrongly explained his own meaning. He is a kind of would-be university Canute awaiting the tide of improvement, only that he has not the sense to prevent his own feet from getting wet, or to reprove the dull inveterate belief or flattery of his courtiers. Let us now proceed to a few points in his speech."

"Emerson's Essays" is as searching a piece of criticism as we have seen on the subject. The other articles, "What may be done for Ireland," "Memoirs of John Evelyn," "Nineveh and Persopolis," "Barristers' Unions," and "Christianity in Ceylon," would detain us too long, were we to attempt to remark upon them.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE commences an article on the Jew Bill with the assurance, "we are no bigots," and then proves it by a disgracefully malignant attack upon the unfortunate Hebrew race. We pass by the word-mockery about England being a Christian nation, and having a Christian legislature, since the writers who are wont to employ such phrases probably know not what they involve; but to withhold the rights of the Jew, on the plea that he is a "fugitive"—that "he knows nothing of patriotism"—that "his only business is gain"—that "he is a condemned man," and "an undone being"—and that of religion "he has none," if all this be not bigotry, pray what may that quality be in the estimation of *Blackwood*? The article, we may add, is as impudently false in many of its statements as it is feeble in its reasonings. "The Industry of the People," is another diatribe on a subject of which we have had quite enough in the recent numbers of this magazine. More generally interesting and pleasing will be found the other contents of the number, particularly "The House of Guise," and "Pictures of the Season."

TAIT'S MAGAZINE, which has of late greatly varied in character, is this month of a decidedly political complexion. "The admission of the Jews to Parliament" furnishes, by anticipation, a sufficient reply to an article on the same subject in "Blackwood."

"The Farmers and Protection" is a clever, pointed exposure of the gross and desperate statistical trickery displayed in the recent articles in "Blackwood's Magazine" on the free-trade question.

"We bring against these tables the charge of being utterly unsound in the principle of their construction, and utterly inaccurate in their details; of being based on glaring misstatements of the past, and worthless assumptions as to the future; and in their figures and minutiae 'cooked' to an extent that might make even Hudson blush."

"Sunday Post-office regulations" is a coarse, unreasoning denunciation of Lord Ashley, and "the factious tyranny of the Judaizing Sabatarians." "The very absurdity, the canting dishonesty, the notorious unpopularity of the measure," seems to have incapacitated the writer for a calm, or indeed for any discussion on the subject. The titles of the remaining papers, two or three of which are very readable, are—William Wordsworth—History of Oakley Common—The Patriotic war in Italy—Revolutionary revelations—A Chapter on provincial journalism—The wreckers of Fannet—The Fine Arts—Notes from Paris.

THE ART JOURNAL continues its practical suggestions to assist in removing the doubts and difficulties already started in connexion with the exposition of next year. "Unless special efforts be promptly made to meet the critical emergency, the results must inevitably be disastrous and humiliating;" and it is added that, "already the shadow of coming events is cast over future operations" by the issue of the competition for the plan of the building, in which foreigners have carried off the palm. Mrs. Hall contributes a graceful tribute to the memory of Miss Jane Porter. There is an unusual amount of Art news among the literary contents of the number. The principal engravings are, "The Windmill," by Linnell, and "The Duett," by Etty, both from the Vernon Gallery, and Baily's fine piece of sculpture, "Eye listening to the voice."

We are glad to see the HERALD OF PEACE in an enlarged and greatly improved form. THE PEOPLE'S MISCELLANY is a penny monthly, "conducted on Christian principles," and which is about six months old. It answers to its title, and being cheap, spirited, and entertaining, is likely to prove attractive to the working classes, for whom it is mainly designed.

THE PALLADIUM is a new monthly "journal of literature, politics, science, and art," issuing from the Edinburgh press. It contains no manifesto of its principles, and we do not happen to have read the prospectus, but we judge that it will be found, in relation to public questions on what we deem the right side, and that it will be religious in spirit. We think, too, that we discern among the writers at least one with whom we are somewhat familiar, and that others have not escaped the contagion, shall we say, of his fervid spirit and daring rhetoric? The contents are chiefly of a literary kind. Carlyle's "Latter Day Pamphlets" are sliced up, and treated in a matter-of-fact way which sadly spoils their effect. The writer thinks that now that Carlyle has descended to "Hudson's Statue," he must have "uttered all his solemn views upon grand political and social questions." "The Invasion of Nepal" is a commencement of a seasonable narrative. "Gilfillan's Literary Portraits" are the subject of an eulogium, rather than a criticism. "Emerson's Representative Men" is pointed and faithful. The Proposed New Scheme of National Education for Scotland" is simply descriptive, the expression of the editorial opinion thereon being for the present withheld. "Reminiscences of Rome and Romanism during the Days of the Last Republic," is a lively sketch. "The Minister of Finance," translated from the German, is somewhat too melodramatic for our taste. This number is, on the whole, most respectably got up, and bears the marks of tact and talent, but the general spirit and purpose of the magazine will be better judged of presently.

A Glance at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, 1850. London: Joseph Cundall.

VERY recently we bestowed hearty praise on a criticism on Etty, proceeding from the author who now gives us this delighting and teaching pamphlet. It must not be mistaken for such "a glance" at the Exhibition as we get in the journals of the day which assume criticism on art. It is no imperfect catalogue, with subjoined threadbare commonplaces. It is an essay of high and permanent interest, and historical value; for those, especially, who would preserve the records of the progress, or shall hereafter chronicle the achievements, of the English school. It may be compared with Frederic Schlegel's letters on the paintings brought together at Paris—and is worthy to have a place with them. No writer on art, of the present time, save Landor and Ruskin, has shown the possession of qualities so high, spiritual, and universal, as has the author. The reader finds himself in the companionship of one, who, to sound judgment and technical learning, adds true poetic feeling and intellect,—so that his talk is wisdom, breaking through traditions, exhibiting clear insight of great truths.

That taste and intelligence do not penetrate the love of art amongst the masses, is evident enough from the picture-manufacture, and Art-Union selections, which yearly get admiration and coin, on no better pretensions than idealess theme, exaggerated expression, and vulgar colour. A benediction rest on the author of this essay for helping such to enlightenment—if they, indeed, will but read. But we can assure all visitors to the Academy that their study of the works of our artists will be rendered more intelligent, and their enjoyment of them heightened unspeakably, by a previous perusal of this fine criticism;—and to all who cannot personally see the exhibition, we say, "This is the next best thing to a visit."

Our estimate of the value of this production must not be measured by the brevity of this hasty notice, which only we are able just now to give it. We commend it as an important inquiry into the characteristics and accomplishments of the English school, as instanced in the most recent works of its painters.

The U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, advertised to sell at public sale in New Orleans, on the 20th ult., four hundred and ninety-three slaves, of both sexes and all ages, from infants to old age. Among the number was one old man called Sampson, aged 111 years.

A writer in *Notes and Queries* says, that the story of the mutual destruction of the Kilkenny cats was an allegory designed to typify the ruin to which litigation had reduced the exchequers of Kilkenny and Irish towns; but "those who have taken the story of the Kilkenny cats in its literal sense have done grievous injustice to the character of the grimalkins of the 'faire cattie,' who are really quite as demure and quietly disposed a race of tabbies as it is in the nature of any such animals to be."

Mr. Dyce Sombre has printed in Paris, and circulated in London, a pamphlet of *five hundred and ninety* octavo pages—to prove his perfect sanity.



## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

**ARTS AND SCIENCES.**—The present times are distinguished by a general anxiety to produce mental edification in conjunction with amusements; this is a peculiar feature in freemasonry, and therefore we have much gratification in being able to inform the craft that a new institution for scientific exhibition, and for promoting discoveries in the arts and manufactures, is about being formed under very distinguished auspices. The site selected for it is in the Strand, near Exeter-hall. The main objects of the institution are to render recreation and amusement productive of intellectual progress and edification, to open to the public a superior entertainment, not only free from objection, but fraught with moral, religious, and intellectual tendencies, to exhibit and illustrate in a popular form discoveries in science and art, to extend the knowledge of useful inventions, to instruct by courses of illustrated lectures in the various departments of science, history, and literature, and to exhibit select specimens of works of art, both British and foreign. In addition to the usual routine of optical experiments, there has been secured for this institution an exhibition of a high character, in "The Patent Optical Diorama," a recent invention of Mr. E. M. Clarke, the inventor of the hydro-oxygen dissolving views. It is a great improvement upon the original design, and capable of producing effects most striking and unprecedented. The scenic representations exceed in size anything of the kind yet exhibited, and are quite divested of those chromatic imperfections which are inherent in the dissolving views, as now exhibited, and which detract materially from their excellence. There is scarcely, it is said, any movement in nature which may not be represented by this process; the waving of trees, the surging of the billows, the flashing of lightning, the motion of celestial and terrestrial objects, will here be imitated with the truth of nature. This invention is adapted to the representation of some of the most sublime scenes, and a series of illustrations, in the highest style of art, is in course of preparation. Nothing of this sort has hitherto been attempted. It seems that a most powerful co-operation of men of science and industrial art has been secured, under the patronage of several illustrious noblemen, many of whom have, we understand, identified themselves with the institution by becoming, not only patrons of it, but shareholders. It may be considered as ancillary to the great Industrial Exhibition of 1851. To the modern spirit of inquiry it is intended to present a permanent place of varied scientific recreation, and it offers itself also as a parent to the numerous mechanical and similar institutions throughout the country which have been struggling unsuccessfully against the difficulties incident to their isolated positions and divided means. The undertaking deserves the support of every lover of the fine arts, and we have no doubt but that it will meet with success commensurate to its great merits. In recommending this institution we have satisfaction in stating, that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a Royal Charter, incorporating the Company, thus rendering the shareholders absolutely free from all personal liability. During the hours of exhibition, every shareholder will be entitled to a free admission, and every holder of twenty-five shares will have the further privilege of introducing a friend; a holder of fifty shares may introduce two friends; and a holder of one hundred shares will receive annually one hundred single admission tickets, only one to be used in the same day.—*Freemasons' Quarterly Magazine and Review*, No. 2, June 29. [In our advertising columns of this day will be found a prospectus of the institution above referred to, under the title of "The Royal Panopticon of Science and Art."]

**LONDON AND NEW YORK.**—An American gentleman now on a visit to this country describes, in the *Boston Register*, his impressions on entering the city of cities:—"I have heard it said by Americans, that entering London was very much like entering New York, and I can conceive that if one comes from the station asleep in a cab it may be so, but under no other circumstances. There is something, not merely in the immense distances you traverse, but in the grim solidity of the houses, the continuous flow of the people, the ceaseless thunderous rumbling carriages, carts, and vans, and the dense canopy of smoke, which at once announces—to my mind, at least—the presence of multitudes of human beings and human interests such as I never elsewhere saw or felt to be gathered together. And I know no better expression for the sentiment with which I have always entered and abided in London, than Mr. Webster's, who, when he was asked what he thought of the city, answered, 'I have not yet done wondering.' Especially does this stupefaction overcome one now, when the world-city is wrapped in its wintry mystery of fog; for all that has been said and sung of London fog conveys a feeble idea of the reality. We, born under the glowing American sky—under sunlight more golden, and more blue, than smile on any other land save Greece, can with difficulty believe that a place exists where, for day after day, the sun shines not at all, or only as through smoked glass, while a murky mist floats at morning and evening up and down the streets, blackening all that it touches, and turning Parian marble to the hue of Newcastle coal."

Mr. Gladstone is said to have been formally installed as the Protectionist leader in the House of Commons, after shaking hands with Mr. Disraeli, who consents to act under him as his second.

## GLEANINGS.

No less than three separate translations of Macaulay's "History of England" are now being issued from the German press.

Our scarlet dye is now manufactured from the wax of the lac insect in the East Indian forests to the value of £500,000 yearly. The expensive cochineal is almost superseded.

A mountain of gold is said to have been discovered, among the eastern spurs of the Sierra Nevada, about 230 miles from the Pueblo.

We quote the following sad announcement from the *Era*:—"Dr. Buckland, the Dean of Westminster—the eloquent and the learned writer of the remarkable 'Bridgewater Treatise'—is bereft of reason, and is now an inmate of an asylum near Oxford."

It has been determined to establish a Presbyterian college in Derry, in connexion with the General Assembly of Ulster, for which a lady, named Magee, has bequeathed £20,000. The *Londonderry Journal* states that the Irish Society of London are to grant ten or twelve acres of land for the site of the college.

"What a strange thing it is," remarked a Frenchman, after making a tour of Great Britain, "that you should have 200 different religions and only one gravity!"

**WESTERN LITERATURE.**—In Ohio they have a literary gazette called the *Bucky Blossoms*; and in Kentucky, *The Rose of the Valley*; in New Jersey, the *Belvidere Apollo*; in Maryland, the *Kent Bugle*; in Ohio, also, the *Toledo Blade*; and in the Mississippi, the *Bowie Knife*!

**FRAGRANT ODOUR FOR SICK ROOMS.**—A few drops of oil of sandal wood, which, though not in general use, may be easily obtained, when dropped on a hot shovel, will diffuse a most agreeable balsamic perfume throughout the atmosphere of sick rooms and other confined apartments.

**SELF-MARTYRDOM OF A BRAHMIN DEVOTEE.**—Among the notabilities of Pugarra, twenty-four miles north of Loodianah, where the roads to Jallunder and Hoshiarpore separate, is a Brahmin devotee doing penance. He stands upon one leg all day, repeating *mantras* to himself, never speaking to any one, and the greater part of the night also, existence being supported by two chittacks of milk only, daily; and this has been going on for seven years.—*Bombay Telegraph*.

**COMPARATIVE COST OF SWORDS AND PLOUGH SHARES.**—It is estimated that all the agricultural labour done in England in 1847, cost £18,200,000, and official returns show that the cost of our naval and military establishments for the same year was £18,500,000, that is £300,000 more than for all our golden harvests and to the 700,000 labourers who produce them. Grave considerations must arise from such a state of things.

A Yankee has just invented a method to catch rats. He says, "Locate your bed in a place much infested with these animals, and on retiring put out the light. Then strew over your pillow some strong smelling cheese, three or four red herrings, some barley meal or new malt, and a sprinkling of dried codfish. Keep awake till you find the rats at work, and then make a grab!"

"A Great Admirer of Avon's Bard" having asked the *Boston Evening Gazette* where the following passage is to be found:—"Is that a + that I C B 4 me?" is informed by our Yankee contemporary that it may be found in Macbeth, whose murderous + put a . to I Duncan.

The finger of Galileo is shown under a glass case in the Florence Museum. It stands a mysterious looking bit of parchment, pointing towards heaven. The hand to which it belonged is supposed to have been put to the torture by the Inquisition for ascribing motion to the earth, and the finger is now worshipped for having proved the motion.

By the returns between October, 1849, and April, 1850, there appears to have been distilled and excise duty paid in Norway upon no fewer than 7,700,000 quarts of ardent spirits—a tolerable quantity for a population numbering only 1,400,000.

The *Literary Gazette*, of Saturday, says:—"Mr. Gibson, of Rome, now in England, has received an order for a colossal group, in marble, of figures of her Majesty, supported on either side by Justice and Clemency. The figure of the Queen will be, we believe, ten feet in height, the side figures eight feet. This group will occupy a place in the New Houses of Parliament."

During the late canvass in Michigan a surgeon-dentist was making an excellent speech in one of the interior towns. A low fellow belonging to the other party interrupted him with the question, "What do you ask to pull a tooth, doctor?" "I will pull all your teeth for a shilling, and your nose gratis," replied the speaker.—*Galt Reporter*.

**DEATH FROM IMPRUDENCE IN HOT WEATHER.**—The city of Altona has just sustained the loss of the chief president by sudden death. Count Reventlow Criminal was hunting on the 16th ult., on his estates at Kiel, and, while excessively heated, had the imprudence to drink a glass of cold milk. He was seized almost immediately with pain in the side, and on his return home had a fit of apoplexy, under which he sunk.

**STATISTICS OF BACHELORDOM.**—A married lady has favoured us with the following report:—Bachelors henpecked by their housekeepers, 3,185; pestered by legacy-hunting relatives, 1,796; devoured by ennuis and selfish cares, 2,064; troubled and tormented by nephews and nieces, 1,883; crabbed, cross-grained, and desolate in life's decline, 5,384; happy, none.—*Leicester Chronicle*.

Last week a sailing yacht, built of gutta percha, was exhibited on the Serpentine in Hyde-park, which, it was said, could neither be sunk nor overturned. Various experiments were tried, all with success. The boat sailed equally well full of water or empty! An attempt made to capsize her failed. We must add that she was built on the life-boat principle, and was provided with air cells, which enabled her to float and make fair way even when full of water, and carrying her cargo besides.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers a remedy which has the mark of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies) for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headache, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. Du Barry's REVALENTA AMERICA FOOD, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decles; the venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart de Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., of No. 4, Park-walk, Little Chelms, London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., barrister-at-law, King's College, Cambridge, who after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winalow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minister, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late surgeon to the 96th regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—From the *Morning Chronicle*. (See Advertisement.)

## BIRTHS.

June 27, the wife of the Rev. J. ANGUS, M.A., of Stepney, of a son.  
June 29, at Preston, the wife of the Rev. J. SPENCE, M.A., of a daughter.  
July 3, Mrs. FREDERICK MYALL, of Birkenhead, of a son.  
July 6, at 5, Carlton-gardens, the lady of the Right Hon. STEPHEN HENBERT, M.P., of a son and heir.

## MARRIAGES.

July 2, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Free St. George's Church, JAMES WILLIAM CARLISLE, Esq., of Paisley, son of W. Carlisle, Esq., of West Brixton, London, to MARY, eldest daughter of W. W. WHITEMAN, Esq.  
July 2, at Highbury Chapel, Portsmouth, Mr. FREDERICK BAYLIS to ELIZA ANNE, the eldest daughter of T. WHITE, Esq., of Portsmouth. Mr. Baylis is shortly to be ordained, and proceed to India, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society.  
July 3, at the Baptist Chapel, Welbeck-street, Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. J. Macpherson, Mr. JAMES AARON, silk manufacturer, of the above place, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late E. LEES, Esq., of the firm of H. Lees and Sons, of Park-bridge and Bridge-end Iron Works, near Ashton-under-Lyne.  
July 4, at the Congregational Chapel, Welshpool, by the Rev. J. Davies, Mr. RICHARD TITLEY, farmer, to Miss ELIZABETH MORGAN, both of Stockton-in-Cheshire, Salop.  
July 4, at the General Baptist Chapel, Wood-gate, Loughborough, by the Rev. T. C. Holland, Unitarian minister, Mr. FREDERICK T. MOTT, of Leicester, to ELIZABETH ANNE DOBELL, of Loughborough, daughter of the late Mr. J. Dobell, of Cranbrook, Kent.  
July 4, at St. Paul's Chapel, Fazeley, by the Rev. E. Harrison, M.A., vicar of Tamworth, Mr. THOMAS SUMMERLAND, of Leicester, to SARAH ANNE, the eldest daughter of Mr. S. BUXTON, of Fazeley, Staffordshire.  
July 5, at St. James's Chapel, Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Rev. A. Reid, the Rev. ROBERT GREENER, minister of Zion Independent Chapel, Alnwick, to ELLEN, daughter of T. OLIVER, Esq., of Pictou-place.  
July 5, at the Baptist Chapel, Roade, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. T. Brooks, minister of the place, Mr. THOMAS JAKEMAN ELLIOTT, baker, to Miss SARAH CLARKE, both of Milton, Northamptonshire.  
July 6, at the Superintendent Registrar's Office, Marylebone, Mr. G. WASHINGTON WILKS to Miss CECILIA C. GRAY.

## DEATHS.

March 13, off Sydney, Australia, aged 30, Capt. OWEN STANLEY, of H.M.S. "Rattlesnake," eldest son of the late Bishop of Norwich.  
June 22, aged 47 years, DAVID TODD, Esq., merchant, of Newry.  
June 30, at Cheltenham, aged 57, the Rev. WILLIAM TEMPLE, late minister of Cheltenham Chapel.  
July 1, at Stoke, near Plymouth, aged 75, MARY, the beloved wife of J. L. ANGUS, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
July 2, at Grosvenor-row, Pimlico, aged 94, Mrs. ELIZABETH VARDY.  
July 3, at his residence in Mansfield-street, London, after a short illness, Lord PETER. He was a member of the Roman Catholic religion, and was born in 1793, being son of the tenth lord, by the eldest daughter of Henry Howard, Esq., of Glossop, sister of the twelfth Duke of Norfolk.  
July 4, at Barham, Suffolk, in his 91st year, the Rev. W. KIRBY, F.R.S. Mr. Kirby was well known in scientific circles as the joint-author, with Mr. Spence, of a work on Entomology, a subject to the pursuit of which he was much attached through life.  
July 4, in her 87th year, Mrs. SALTER, relict of the late R. SALTER, Esq., of Margate.  
July 5, accidentally drowned, at Bankside, whilst stepping from a sailing-boat, aged 21, RICHARD, only son of G. WINTER, Esq., iron merchant, Bankside, Southwark, and Peckham-road. This is the bereavement of a second son the afflicted parents have to deplore in the space of four months.  
July 7, at Market Harborough, after a protracted illness, aged 34, ANNA MARIA, wife of Mr. J. NUNNLEY.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The general gratification which has been afforded by the favourable character of the revenue returns for the quarter and year ending on the 5th ult., which were officially published on Friday last, has materially contributed to strengthen the buoyant feeling which has animated the market for home securities during the past week. The returns for the month ending on the same day are equally, if not more, favourable, the increase in the amount of exportations from that period over the year 1848 being £2,250,000. Even the *Mark-lane Express*, one of the most determined advocates for Protection, is obliged to admit that these figures, together with the large increase in the customs duties—an increase coincident with a general reduction



of duties—certainly favour the present system and the principle of unrestricted commerce. Immediately on the publication of the returns the Stock Market received a fresh impetus. Consols rose  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., Bank Stock  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and other securities in similar proportion. The number of purchases in English Funds made during the week has been very great, and when the whole of the dividends have been paid a further rise is generally anticipated and reckoned upon. Speculators, therefore, have been very busy, contributing not a little to the animation which has characterised the market since our last. The progress of the Funds has been as follows:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuitants	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
Bank Stock	210	210	210	211	211	211
Exchq. Bills	69 pm.	70 pm.	70 pm.	70 pm.	70 pm.	70 pm.
India Bonds	87 pm.	87 pm.	87 pm.	87 pm.	87 pm.	87 pm.
Long Annuity	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8

The Foreign Market has also improved during the week. South American Bonds have experienced a general advance; Buenos Ayres improving under the conviction that an arrangement of the debt is being made, and Venezuela rising three per cent. on the strength of somewhat similar intelligence received from Mr. Lord. Peruvian Bonds, also, have risen five per cent.; and the Continental Securities—Russian, Danish, and others—have likewise commanded enhanced prices.

The Money Market remains in the same condition as at our last writing. The accounts received from New York indicate the growing influence of the Californian gold fever. Money is getting more and more abundant, and can now be obtained on government securities at less than 4 per cent. Three years ago, when we were in New York, six per cent. could easily be got. The details concerning the further discoveries of gold in California, to which we referred a fortnight since, are confirmed by the last arrival, and already we observe one or two of our morning journals have taken the alarm, in anticipation of the influence which such a large influx of precious metal in the market, as must speedily ensue, will have upon our currency system and rates of interest and discount. For ourselves, we shall be glad with anything which may necessitate a change from the cumbrous and expensive system under which we now live, the disadvantage of which to commerce can scarcely be over-estimated.

The Share Market has fluctuated very much during the week. For some days after our last date a general improvement had taken place, but the tone of the market became much weaker on Saturday. On a comparison with last week's prices, however, the result was very favourable, Great North of England having risen £3; Lancashire and Yorkshire, £3; Lancaster and Carlisle, £1; Great Western, 15s.; London and North Western and South Western, 10s. On the other hand, Edinburgh and Glasgow had fallen £1; York and North Midlands, 15s.; and Midlands, 10s. The market generally was steady yesterday, but London and South Western fell £1 per cent., and Lancaster and Carlisle and Leeds and Bradford were also weaker. To-day very little business has been doing, and the market is quiet at yesterday's rates. The foreign market is quite buoyant, and the traffic returns are again extremely favourable.

The accounts from the provinces are of the same cheerful character as when we last wrote. Diminishing stocks, firm prices, and good employment sum up the intelligence from all quarters.

The Corn Market yesterday was firm, with an advance of 2s. over last week's rates. The advance was caused by the unfavourable weather lately experienced in the harvest districts.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brazil	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Account	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Equador	34
3 per Cent. Reduced	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutch 3 per cent.	37
4 New	99	French 3 per cent.	37
Long Annuitants	81	Granada	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	—	Mexican 5 per cent. new	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	—	Portuguese	34
Exchequer Bills	—	Russian	96
June	70 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds	87 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	38
		Ditto Passive	4

#### THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 5.

##### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 29th day of June, 1850.

##### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued .....	30,225,735
Government Debt ..	11,015,100
Other Securities ..	2,844,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	16,016,897
Silver Bullion .....	209,158
	£30,225,735
	£30,225,735

##### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital 14,853,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) .....
Reserve .....	14,874,926
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .....	11,679,773
Other Deposits .....	10,924,910
Seven-day and other Bills .....	751,318
	£37,211,827
	£37,211,827

Dated the 4th day of July, 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Unitarian Chapel, Huddersfield.

##### BANKRUPTS.

WARR, JOSEPH, and NEALE, THOMAS, Reigate, bankers, Dorset, July 22, August 8: solicitor, Mr. Kelly, Inner Temple-lane.

FULLER, GEORGE, late of the Poultry, auctioneer, July 16, August 14: solicitors, Messrs. Madox and Wyatt, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

RYAN, JOHN, Mark-lane, and Manor-lane, Bermondsey, manufacturing chemist, July 18, August 15: solicitor, Mr. Garry, Bassishaw-chambers, Basinghall-street.

BOYCOOT, JOSEPH, Kidderminster, draper, July 9, August 6: solicitor, Mr. Tudor, Kidderminster.

DAY, SARAH, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer, July 15, August 10: solicitors, Mr. Hall, Coventry; and Mr. Powell, Birmingham.

BROADBENT, THOMAS, Halifax, Yorkshire, draper, July 23, August 22: solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester; and Messrs. Richardson, Leeds.

PARKINSON, ROBERT HARDMAN, Manchester, warehouseman, July 23, August 19: solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

THOMPSON, JAMES, Manchester, cement dealer, July 18, August 6: solicitor, Mr. Blair, Manchester.

##### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DICKSON, W., Glasgow, commission agent, July 12, August 9. DICK, F., Dundee, tinsmith, July 19, August 2.

GILBERT, A. G., Glasgow, iron merchant, July 11, August 1. GILCHRIST, W., Leith, surgeon, July 10, 31.

##### DIVIDENDS.

W. R. Piggott, Goldsmith-street, carpet warehouseman, third and final div. of 1d.; on Saturday next, and three following Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—C. Vyse, Ludgate-street, straw bonnet maker, second and final div. of 1d.; on Saturday next, and three following Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—J. Bradshaw, St. Alban's, tailor, first and final div. of 6d. (on new proofs); on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—J. Starkey, Old-street, St. Luke's, carpenter, first div. of 3s. 6d.; on Saturday, July 6, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—Nash and Glennie, Farvingdon-street, ironmongers, first div. of 4d. (on new proofs); on Saturday, July 6, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—J. K. Fisher, Regent-street, chinaman, second div. of 3d.; on Saturday, July 6, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—J. Wrenham, Beckley, Sussex, tailor, second div. of 1s. 3d.; on Saturday, July 6, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—T. D. Hammond, Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist, first and final div. of 1s. 7d.; on any Friday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—W. Puleston, Wrenham, Donbighshire, draper, first div. of 5s.; on Monday, July 8, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—T. B. Molyneux and P. Witherby, Liverpool, merchants, further div. of 6d.; on Wednesday, July 10, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—E. S. Boulton, Liverpool, stockbroker, second div. of 7d., and first div. of 4d. (on new proofs); on Wednesday, July 10, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool.

#### Tuesday, July 9.

##### BANKRUPTS.

WALLIS, WILLIAM GEORGE DENNETT, Grove-place, Lisson-grove, billbroker, to surrender July 23, September 2: solicitor, Mr. Evans, Gray's-in-square.

BROWN, NEVILLE, Shoson-green, Houslow-heath, licensed victualler, July 20, August 17: solicitor, Mr. Brown, Laurence Poultry-lane.

LATE, GEORGE WILLIAM, Portsea, auctioneer, July 20, August 17: solicitor, Mr. Vyney, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Price, Portsea.

DALTON, THOMAS, Coventry, silk dyer, July 23, August 20: solicitors, Mr. Austin, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn; and Messrs. Troughton, Lea, and Lea, Coventry.

TAYLOR, JOHN, jun., Gloucester, licensed victualler, July 23, August 20: solicitor, Mr. Wilkes, Gloucester.

SPARKS, JOHN BUDGE, Torquay, hatter, July 23, August 15: solicitors, Mr. Booker, Plymouth; and Mr. Terrell, Exeter.

WALLACE, JOHN, Carlisle, grocer, July 16, August 20, solicitors, Mr. Harle, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Armstrong, Carlisle.

##### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BARNES, F., Glasgow, hatter, July 12, August 2. MARSON, A., Whitelaw, near Currie, cowfeeder, July 12, August 2.

RONALD, T., Islay, Argyleshire, farmer, July 13, August 3. YOUNG, J., Glasgow, general merchant, July 12, August 7.

##### DIVIDENDS.

W. J. Hadden, Tottenham, common brewer, second div. of 10d.; on Thursday, July 11, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—T. and W. A. Perce, Chancery-lane, Wilshire, clothiers, first div. of 13s. 6d.; on Thursday, July 11, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—J. G. Fuller, St. James's-street, wine merchant, first div. of 2s. 6d. (on new proofs only); on Thursday, July 11, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—W. Stachel, Chancery-lane, Old-street, St. Luke's, bacon merchant, first div. of 10d.; on Thursday, July 11, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—A. S. Tipper, Upper Thames-street, and Horton-mills, Buckinghamshire, wholesale stationer, first div. of 3s. 6d. (on separate estate); on Thursday, July 11, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—E. Wolsey, Wareham, Norfolk, corn merchant, first div. of 5s.; on Thursday, July 11, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—Theobald and Church, Colchester, coal merchants, first dividend of 3d. (together with first dividend of 1s. 2d., on separate estate of J. H. Theobald); on Thursday, July 11, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—C. Haylock, March, Isle of Ely, cabinetmaker, first div. of 1s. 4d.; July 11, and three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—J. Metcalf, New Milton, York-shire, corn merchant, first and final div. of 6d.; any Monday or Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—J. Hugue, Roth-rhithe, engineer, second div. of 8d.; July 15, and two subsequent Mondays, at Mr. Canaan's, Birchin-lane—A. Wise, N. Baker, and W. S. Bentall, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, bankers, further div. of 1d. and half a farthing; any Tuesday after July 15, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—J. Bannister, Exeter, law stationer, first div. of 7s. 6d.; any Tuesday after July 23, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—T. G. Pocock, Kingsbury Episcopy, Somersetshire, miller, second div. of 4d.; any Tuesday after July 23, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—F. Painter, Penzance, attorney, first div. of 1s. 1d.; any Tuesday after July 15, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—F. Penke, Honiton, Devonshire, linen-draper, first div. of 4s. 3d.; any

Tuesday after July 23, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—W. Weekes, Inwardish, Devonshire, edge toolmaker, first div. of 3s.; any Tuesday after July 23, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—C. Besley, clerk in her Majesty's Dockyard, Plymouth, further div. of 2s.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter.

#### MARKETS.

##### MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 8.

We had a very short supply of English Wheat at this morning's market, and the weather being unsettled, the stands were cleared at an advance of 2s. to 2s. per qr. upon last Monday's prices. For foreign Wheat there was likewise a good demand and prices 1s. to 1s. higher. Flour readier sale and Town made 2s. per sack dearer. Barley in fair demand at former rates. Beans and Peas without alteration. The arrivals of Oats during the past week have been small, and good corn met with a ready sale this morning at previous rates. Linseed 1s. to 2s. dearer, but Cakes unaltered in value.

##### DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maise, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JUNE 29.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.
Wheat .....	40s. 3d.
Barley .....	23 4
Oats .....	16 6
Rye .....	23 5
Beans .....	26 9
Peas .....	26 6

##### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 8.

The show of foreign stock here to-day was not large; but the arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts were on the increase, compared with those reported on Monday last. Their general quality, however, was by no means first-rate. The attendance of both town and country buyers being good, the beef trade ruled steady, and in some instances, the primest cuts, &c., produced rather more money, the highest figure for Beef being 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. There was a considerable increase in the numbers of Sheep, owing to which, the Mutton trade was less active than of late, and the quotations were with difficulty supported. The extreme value of the best old Downs was 4s. per 8lbs. We had a moderate inquiry for Lambs, in the proof of which we had no change to report. Prime Calves moved off steadily, at full quotations. Otherwise the Veal trade ruled heavy. In Pigs—the supply of which was good—very little was doing.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal). Beef .....

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**HIDES, LEADENHALL.**—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 6d.

**OILS.**—Lined, per cwt., —s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; Rape-seed, Eng. lish refined, 37s. 0d. to —s.; brown, 36s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £42; Spanish, £41; Sperm £35 to £—, bagged £33; South Sea, £34 0s. to £—; Seal, pale, £31 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £35 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

#### HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, July 6.

	At per load of 36 trusses.				
	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.		
Meadow Hay ..	52s. to 70s.	52s. to 70s.	50s. to 70s.		
Clower Hay ....	60s. 91s.	60s. 88s.	60s. 88s.		
Straw.....	22s. 30s.	23s. 30s.	22s. 30s.		

#### COAL MARKET, Monday, July 8.

Market without alteration from last day. Stewart's, 15s. 9d.; Hetton's, 15s. 6d.; Tees, 15s. 6d.; Braddyl's, 15s.; Kellie, 14s.; Eden, 13s. 6d.; Wylam, 13s. 3d.

Fresh arrivals, 147; left from last day, 16.

#### COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

**SUGAR.**—The public sales proved far too large for the demand, and the importers bought in one-half to sustain the market, yet, except a part of strong working and fine grocery qualities, a decline of 6d. was established. 10,000 bags Mauritius, 9,000 bags Bengal, 2,000 bags Madras, 150 casks of Porto Rico, and 300 hhds of West India, were offered in public sale. 500 hhds. of West India sold, including a portion of the above. Refined market steady. Brown lumps, 48s. 6d.; fair to fine grocery, 49s. to 50s. 6d. A cargo of brown Bahia has been sold at 40s., deliverable at a near port, the exact price not made public.

**COFFEE.**—The public sales of plantation Ceylon have been rather large, say 1,500 bags and 300 casks, and the importer bought in nearly two-thirds to sustain prices. 400 bags good ordinary native Ceylon sold in public sale at 43s., which showed a decline of 6d.

**COCOA.**—200 bags Bahia (foreign) offered and bought in at 27s. 6d.

**RICE.**—This article went off rather heavily in public sale, but quotations remain unaltered.

**SALTPETRE.**—700 bags sold in public sale at previous rates. Ref. 6½ to 12½, 25s. 6d. to 25s.

**TEA.**—The market is very firm, and wears an upward appearance.

**RUM.**—Remains steady.

**CASSIA BUDS.**—400 boxes sold in public sale at 90s.

**INDIGO.**—The quarterly sale commenced to-day, consisting of 12,226 ch. sts. 1,090 passed auction, of which 300 were withdrawn, 60 bought in, and 730 sold. Bengal sold with spirit, chiefly for exportation, at 3d. advance on the previous quarterly sale price; Kurpah, at 4d. advance; Madras sold irregularly, low qualities at previous prices; whole, good and fine, sold at 3d. to 3d. advance.

**COTTON.**—The market continues very firm. 1,000 bales sold at full prices.

**TALLOW.**—Remains steady, 36s. 9d.

**SUNDRIES.**—White Pepper sold 4½d. to 6½d. Sago, partly sold, 31s. to 32s. Star Aniseed, bought in, 80s. Jute sold, £13 to £17 2s. 6d. Buffaloes' horns sold, 18s. 6d.

In other articles no material alteration.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### TOWNLEY HOUSE, RAMSGATE.

**MR. and MRS. HOFLESH** respectfully invite the attention of Parents desirous of securing for their Daughters the advantages of a useful, liberal, and religious Education, combined with the benefits of Sea Air and Bathing, to their Establishment, conducted in one of the most spacious and delightfully-situated mansions, in a vicinity long famed for its salubrity; and brought, by means of the different Railways, to within a moderate day's journey of most of the principal towns in the kingdom. For the convenience of Parents, the Pupils are accompanied to and from London by Mr. or Mrs. Hoflesh.

Terms, with an engraved View of the House, will be sent on application.

School will RE-OPEN on the 25th inst.

##### COALS.

**COCKERELL & CO.'S "BEST COALS ONLY,"**  
ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS,  
AND  
EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, PIMLICO.  
PRESENT CASH PRICE 22s. PER TON.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING IN THE EARS INSTANTLY CURED WITHOUT PAIN OR OPERATION.

**THE applications of Dr. Pearson's wonderful** discovered remedy in all cases of Deafness enables sufferers of either sex, even an infant or most aged persons, to hear a watch tick at arm's length and general conversation, although having been afflicted with deafness for 30 or 40 years, without the use of any instrument, or possibility of causing pain or danger to a child, many of whom born deaf, with persons of all ages whose cases had been, by the old treatment, pronounced incurable, after the use of this new discovery have had their hearing perfectly restored.

Dr. CHARLES PEARSON, Consulting Surgeon to the Ear Infirmary for the cure of Deafness, begs to offer this valuable remedy to the public from benevolence rather than gain, and will forward it to any part FREE on receipt of a letter enclosing 5s. 6d. in postage stamps or money order, to Charles Pearson, M.D., 44, Sand Pitts, Birmingham. Dr. Pearson daily applies his new remedy, and has cured thousands of most inveterate cases at the Ear Infirmary and in Private Practice, in the presence of the most eminent of the Faculty, who have been utterly astonished at the cures effected.

**RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.**

**THE CRUEL IMPOSITIONS** upon the unwary by a gang of youthful self-styled doctors, some of whom, for obvious reasons, assume foreign names, and others the names of eminent English practitioners, forge testimonials, make the most absurd statements, and have recourse to other practices equally base, such for instance, as advertising under the name of a female, and professing to tell the character of persons from their writing; and, what is equally ridiculous, promising to produce Whiskers, Hair, &c., in a few weeks, should induce those afflicted with Rupture to use great judgment as to whom they apply to for aid.

Testimonials from numbers of the Faculty and patients who have been cured of Rupture, establish the efficacy of DR. DE ROOS' REMEDY in every case hitherto tried.

It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confinement, or inconvenience, applicable to both sexes, and all ages.

Sent free with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 7s. in cash, or by Post Office Order, payable at the Home Office.

A great number of Trusses may be seen, which were left behind by persons cured as trophies of the immense success of this remedy.

N.B.—Letters of inquiry should contain Two Postage Stamps.

ADDRESS!—WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London. At home for consultation daily from 10 till 1, and 4 till 6.—The Sabbath excepted.

#### THE ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE & ART,

Incorporated by Royal Charter (21st February, 1850),  
Whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares,

EXETER AND SOUTHAMPTON STREETS, STRAND.  
Capital £80,000, with power of increase to £100,000, in Shares of £10 each.

DEPOSIT £1 PER SHARE.

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The Most Noble the Marquis of Northampton, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.  
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The Most Noble the Marquis of Ailesbury, K.T.  
The Most Noble the Marquis of Granby, M.P.  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury, F.S.A.  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan.  
Rear-Admiral the Earl of Cadogan, C.B.  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Craven.  
The Right Hon. the Earl of Verulam.  
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Henry Hoare, Esq., 37, Fleet-street.

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In the Metropolis there is little provision for scientific and artistic entertainments. The PANOPTICON is formed to supply this defect, and will afford the most interesting, intellectual, and, at the same time, moral exhibition, in the several branches of natural philosophy, industry, and the fine arts, ever before submitted to public inspection. Her most gracious Majesty, "being desirous of encouraging this laudable design," has granted her Royal Charter, incorporating the Association, thereby rendering every individual Shareholder free from personal responsibility for the acts, debts, or other engagements of the Association. No Shareholder, in fact, can by any possibility lose more than his stock or share in the Capital, namely, £10 per share.

During the hours of exhibition, every Shareholder will be entitled to a free admission; and every holder of 25 shares will have the further privilege of introducing a friend; a holder of 50 shares may introduce two friends; and a holder of 100 shares will receive annually 100 single admission tickets (only one to be used in the same day).

The PANOPTICON has been brought under the notice of men of business, who, having entered closely into the necessary details of calculation, and, allowing for contingencies, have confidently stated that a dividend of £10 per cent. per annum may easily be realized to the proprietors.

After payment of the deposit of £1 per Share, two months' notice will be given of each call of £1 per Share, and it is believed that not more than five calls will be required. Interest at the rate of £4 per cent. per annum will be allowed, until the opening of the Institution, on the £6 per Share paid in advance.

Applications for Prospectuses, and for the remaining chartered Shares, to be made to the Secretary, No. 428, Strand, from Ten till Four o'clock; or to Messrs. EDWARD and ALFRED WHITMORE, Stock and Share Brokers, 17, Change Alley, Cornhill.

By order of the Council,

E. MARMADUKE CLARKE, H.M.G.S.

Managing Director and Curator.

No. 428, Strand.

**CHENIE SILKS.**—The New Style for the present season, so much and justly admired, will be found at J. W. MOULE, 54, Baker-street, in greater variety than at any other establishment.

Lot 1. consists of 1,418 yards, 27 inches wide, 3s. 6d., worth 4s. 9d.  
Lot 2. 1,219 yards, 3s. 11d., usual price 5s. 6d.  
Lot 3. 1,720 yards, 4s. 3d., cheap at 6s.  
Lot 4. 930 yards, 4s. 6d., actual value 6s. 6d.

J. W. MOULE, 54, BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.

##### MARK!

**RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!**

**DR. BARKER'S REMEDY** has been entirely successful in curing many thousands of cases of Single and Double Ruptures, of every variety; and has long been recognised by the whole of the medical profession as the only remedy ever discovered for this alarming complaint. All sufferers are earnestly invited to write, or pay Dr. B. a visit, as in every case he guarantees a cure by his peculiar mode of treatment. The remedy is equally applicable to male or female of any age, and is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, &c.

Sent post free, on receipt of 6s. 6d., by Post Office Order, Cash, or Postage Stamps, by Dr. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, London, where he may be consulted daily, from 10 till 1, morning, and 5 till 9 evening; the Sabbath excepted. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the General Post Office. Hundreds of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. BARKER will willingly give to any requiring them after a trial of it.

Dr. BARKER wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his mode of treating Ruptures is known only by himself, and that his remedy can only be procured direct from the establishment, as above.

CAUTION!—Beware of imitators, who assume Foreign Names, and adopt a plurality of addresses, &c., to victimise the public.

#### BEAUTIFUL WHISKERS, HAIR, SKIN, AND TEETH!!

##### TWENTY RECIPES INDISPENSABLE TO

the TOILET, and personal comfort of every Lady or Gentleman, who, at the outlay of a few pence only, and a subsequent attention to the use of one or all of the following articles, would secure those attractions of which too many, both male and female, are so culpably deficient. The Recipes are for a most beautiful Liquid Hair Dye, requiring only four minutes in application, and being combed through the hair with a brush, may be used without assistance. It is considered the best dye extant. Remedies for Freckles, Sunburn, Pock Marks, Ringworm, and all cutaneous disfigurements; Superfluous, Weak, or Grey Hair, Baldness, &c. Pomade and Bandoline for producing and curing the hair. Amandine for softening and beautifying the hands, lips, and complexion; Tooth Powder for purifying the teeth and breath, both of which are great essentials to health and longevity; Enamel for filling Decayed Teeth, preventing toothache and decay, thus rendering them useful through life for mastication and ornament; and a choice selection of French Perfumery, far exceeding in elegance and durability anything of the kind ever before published in this country; and which, with several useful Recipes for Liquid Glue, Cement for broken China, Glass, &c. &c., cannot fail to give universal satisfaction to the purchaser. The Toilet Recipes being all medically attested, may be fully relied on for safety and efficacy. The whole will be sent (free) on receipt of 25 postage stamps.

##### TESTIMONIALS, &c.

Miss Hill, Plaistow:—"Your recipes are invaluable, the hair-dye alone being worth ten times the cost of the whole."

Mr. Jones, Pwelli:—"Some time ago I sent 2s. for a packet of your Parisian Pomade, which, for restoring the hair, is superb; and, for the success of that, I am induced to purchase your twenty recipes."

N.B. Beware of useless imitations.

Address, MISS ROSALIE COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

##### TOOTH-ACHE PERMANENTLY CURED.

Price 1s. per Packet.

##### BRANDE'S ENAMEL for FILLING

DECAYING TEETH and rendering them Sound and Painless, has, from its unquestionable excellence, obtained great popularity at home and abroad. Its curative agency is based upon a true theory of the cause of Tooth-ache, and hence its great success. By most other remedies it is sought to kill the nerve, and so stop the pain. But to destroy the nerve is itself a very painful operation, and often leads to very sad consequences, for the tooth then becomes a dead substance in a living jaw, and produces the same amount of inflammation and pain as would result from any other foreign body embedded in a living organ. BRANDE'S ENAMEL does not destroy the nerve, but by restoring the Shell of the Tooth, completely protects the nerve from cold, heat, or chemical or other agency by which pain is caused. By following the directions instant case is obtained, and a lasting cure follows. Full instructions accompany every packet.

"Farnfield, Nottinghamshire, Feb. 28th, 1850.

"Sir,—In a front tooth which I expected daily to lose I applied a plug of 'Brande's Enamel' several months ago, and from that time I have neither received the slightest pain nor experienced the least difficulty in masticating with that tooth, but it still remains a firm, painless, and useful tooth. Your enamel is worthy of recommendation. Yours truly,

"To Mr. J. Willis." "Geo. SMITHURST."

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medical Houses.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS (as above) and you will ensure the genuine article by return of post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several Teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.

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Looking at the success which of late years has invariably attended efforts of this kind in London, the Committee regard this as one of the wisest and best modes in which Christian resources can be expended. To multiply evangelical churches in suitable localities is to multiply, not the streams merely, but the fountains of holy influence—it is indirectly to promote missions, home and foreign, education and social advancement in every form—it is to add to the number of those organizations and agencies that are to renovate the world!

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